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NO. 4



Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

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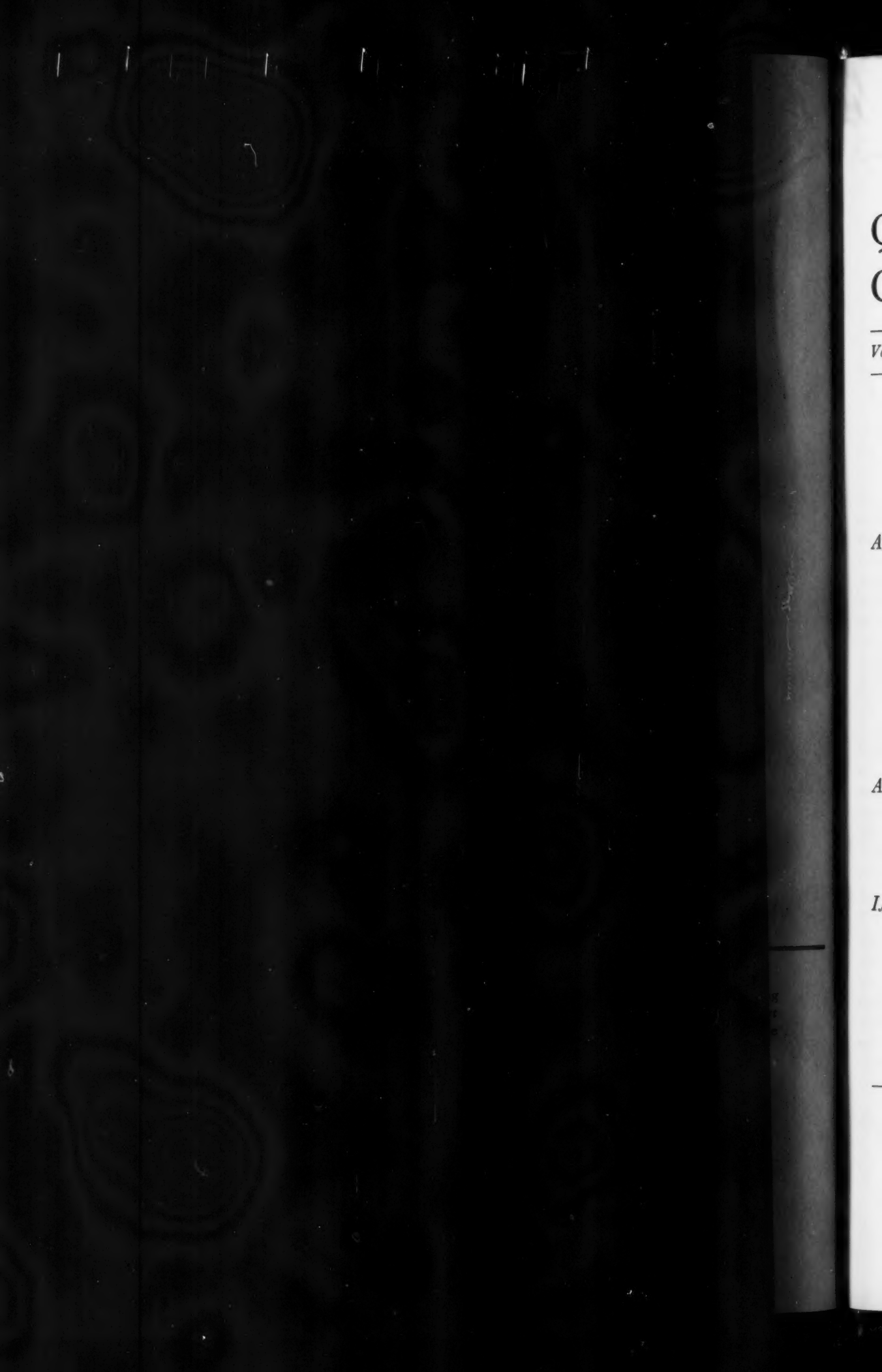
III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Library of Congress
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 10

AUGUST 1953

Number 4

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

PAGE

A Voyage of "ffisshinge and Discovery." DOROTHY S. EATON	181
Two Photographs of Abraham Lincoln. PAUL VANDERBILT . .	185
The American Academy of Arts and Letters Collection. VINCENT L. EATON	190
Current National Bibliographies	194

ANNUAL REPORTS

Law. STAFF OF THE LAW LIBRARY	201
Maps. WALTER W. RISTOW	227
INDEX TO VOLUME 10	239

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Librarian of Congress*

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A Voyage of "ffisshinge and Discovery"

WHILST this business was in hand, Arriued one Captaine Argall . . . sent by Master Cornelius to truck with the Colony, and fish for Sturgeon, with a ship well furnished, with wine and much other good provision." So wrote Captain John Smith in his *Generall Historie of Virginia* about the coming of a ship to the newly founded colony at Jamestown in 1609.¹ References to this expedition of "Captaine Argall" are to be found only in scattered records. Smith and a few of his contemporaries refer to it in their published narratives, and it is mentioned in *A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia* [London, 1610], a publication authorized by the Council of Virginia. A document recently acquired by the Library throws light on some of the details of this interesting voyage to the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

This is a contemporary copy of the commission authorizing the voyage, given to John Cornelis, Samuel Argall, and Robert Tyndall by the Council of Virginia in London on April 2, 1609. It directed Captain Argall, with Tyndall as his master, to sail the *Mary and John* to Jamestown on a voyage of "ffisshinge and Discovery." The expenses of the trip—"ffrayte, Victuals and other charges"—were to be met by John Cornelis (or Cornelius), a London gold-

smith. The document, closely written on two pages of a folio sheet folded once, was found with manuscripts known to have been collected by Sir Matthew Hale (1609–76), Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was the close friend and later the executor of John Selden, the famous antiquarian. It has an endorsement on the verso of the second leaf which suggests by its form that it was a copy made for official record. Apparently it is the only one that has survived, for the court book in which it may have been inscribed has never been traced.²

In 1609, when the commission was issued, enthusiasm for Virginia ran high. Sermons were preached about the new settlement, its name was on everyone's lips, and the Virginia Company of London was not hard-pressed to attract new members anxious to "adventure" substantial sums of money in its enterprise. William Strachey wrote that the Virginia business was "so full of expectaunce . . . as not a yeare of a romain-jubile, no nor the Ethnick-Queene of Ephesus, can be said to have beene followed with more heate and zeale."³ To take advantage of popular interest, and also to overcome difficulties reported by Captain Newport and others

¹ Susan Myra Kingsbury, *The Records of the Virginia Company of London*, Vol. I (Washington, 1906), p. 22.

² Alexander Brown, *The Genesis of the United States*, Vol. II (Boston and New York, 1891), p. 563.

³ John Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia* (London, 1624), p. 88.

returning from the Jamestown settlement, the Council and Company of Virginia resolved to get a more liberal charter from the King, and, under one "able and absolute Governor," to send out a large number of people to "take fast holde and roote in that land."⁴ The charter was granted by King James I early in the year, and plans for a fleet of nine ships to accompany the new governor to the colony were well advanced by the time the grant was confirmed, on May 23, 1609. To meet another difficulty—the length and danger of the passage to Virginia—the Council determined to "set out, one small ship, for discovery of a shorter way, and to make tryall of the *Fishing* within our Bay and River."⁵

They selected Captain Samuel Argall, "a good Mariner, and a very civill Gentleman,"⁶ for this task, and directed him, in their commission, to sail a straighter and more northerly course than the one usually followed. This would avoid the expenses of a longer journey and would give no conceivable offense to the King of Spain by encroaching on his West Indies possessions.

Captain Argall set sail from Portsmouth on May 5 and reached Jamestown on July 13, 1609. His voyage is described as follows in *A True and Sincere Declaration*: "To these endes he set sayle From Portsmouth the fift day of May; and shaping his course South-South-West to the height of thirty degrees, leaving the Canaries a hundred leagues to the East, he found the windes large, and so tooke his course direct West, and did never turne nearer the South: and being in the longitude of the Barmudos he found the winde a little scant

upon him, yet so that on the thirteenth of July he recovered our harbor: and in tryall found no currant, nor any thing else which should deter us from this way."⁷

Argall had been instructed merely to deliver and receive dispatches at Jamestown, and to have no further "trade or trafficke" with the colony. But we know from Captain Smith's *Generall Historie* that he could not hold firmly to these orders, for the supplies carried by his small ship were badly needed by the colony; and he was obliged to stay until sufficient provision for the return journey had been made. From the same source comes a hint of the word he brought and what the answering dispatches contained: "he brought vs newes of a great supply and preparation for the Lord La-Warre,"⁸ with letters that much taxed our President [Captain Smith] for his heard [*i. e.*, hard] dealing with the Salvages, and not returning the shippes fraughted . . . [and we] sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defaultments, and how imposible it was to returne that wealth they expected, or obserue there instructions to indure the Salvages insolencies, or doe any thing to any purpose, except they would send vs men and meanes that could produce that they so much desired:

⁴ Brown, *Genesis*, I, p. 343.

⁵ Sir Thomas West, third Baron De La Warr, was first considered for appointment as governor under the new charter, but Sir Thomas Gates was appointed in his stead some time in May 1609. The 9-vessel fleet in which Gates sailed on June 2 was caught in a violent hurricane near Bermuda on July 24, the very same hurricane which is considered by some scholars to have furnished inspiration for Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Gates, with Admiral Sir George Somers and Vice-Admiral Christopher Newport, was caught on the rocks at Bermuda and did not reach Virginia until May 1610. Seven ships weathered the storm and reached Jamestown while Captain Argall was there. Apparently he was the first to bring news of the disaster to England.

⁶ *A True and Sincere Declaration*, reprinted in Brown, *Genesis*, I, p. 342.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Letter written by Gabriel Archer at Jamestown, August 31, 1609, as printed in Brown, *Genesis*, I, p. 330.

Otherwise all they did was lost and could not but come to confusion."⁹

The *Mary and John* had completed her return voyage by November 23, 1609.¹⁰ For an estimate of Captain Argall's accomplishment one must turn again to *A True and Sincere Declaration*: "He made his journey in nine weekes, and of that was becalmed fourteen dayes whereupon he hath divers times since his returne publickly avowed, and undertaken to make this passage within seven weeks: and that the windes in all this course, are as variable, as at other places, and no apparant inconvenience in the way. So that the maine end of this advise hath succeeded almost beyond our hopes. The *second* for fishing, proved . . . plentiful . . . so it appears cleerely that from hence there can be derived no cause to suspect or desist from our first endes, but so contrary, that in this project both our *purposes* and *wayes* were happy and successfull even to our desires."¹¹

So far as we can determine, the text of the commission is here published for the first time:

Copia verbat

WHEAREAS MR JOHN CORNELIS of the Cyty of London goldsmyth, an Adventurer and freeman of the Country & Company of Virgynya hath desired to sett owt one Shippe called the *Mary and John* of Portsmouthe, at his owne expences of ffrayte, Victuals & other charges whatsoever for the Discovery of a ffishinge upon the coast of America, betwene the Degrees of 35 and 40 of Northerly latetude, whiche lyethe upon that parte thereof called Virgynya granted by his Ma[jes]ties l[ett]res pattent[es] to the Cowncell, Collony and Company called the Sowthe Collony,¹² and by vertue thereof

⁹ Smith, *Generall Historie*, p. 88.

¹⁰ Her arrival was reported on that date in a letter written to Philip III of Spain by the Spanish ambassador, Don Pedro de Zuñiga. Brown, *Genesis*, I, p. 332.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 343-44.

¹² The limits set by the first charter were from 34 to 41 degrees north latitude.

appteyneinge to them AND WHEREAS, he hathe offered to the Cowncell here, for the fyndinge of a new way to the Cape of Compforte, withowt fetchinge so sowtherlye a course as hathe hetherto ben made, And for the avoydinge of all occasions of culler or pretence of offence to be taken by the Kinge of Spayne, by comeinge neere, or towchinge upon any p[ar]te of his Ilandes or Indyes, whereunto he hathe Juste tytell, or quyet possession, (his Ma[jes]tie beinge now in league and peace wth hym) to runne in a directe course and lyne, and to beate yt up, the straytest and neerest way he may, whiche he proiectethe may be p[er]formed by a sowthwest course, or by some poynt neere thereunto safely and easely to the great comodyty and comfort of our Collony, and great ease of charge in ffrayte and wages expended in so longe a course, as that by the West Indyes, and for dyvers profytable and waighty reasons conceived by us: WEE, his Ma[jes]ties Councell of Virgynya haveinge fyrst concedyred his request and motives, in our pryvate consultations, and consented thereunto, have cawsed the same to be entered in our booke of Orders, and conventions of Courte, and for the more spedy and orderly expedytion and execution of this purpose we do geve and graunte this our Comysion to Mr. Samuell Argall apoynted Captayne of the said *Mary & John*, Wherby we do authorise and apoynt hym to sett forward, wth his Company, Shippe, and suche Boates and Pynaces as are seyne fyte for that service towards the coast of Virgynya, and to shape his Course Sowthwest or neere thereunto, and therby to beat it up, the straytest way he can, accordinge to his offer made unto us, unto James Towne in Virgynya where our Collonyes are now planted, and not to fetche or towche upon any p[ar]t of the Kinge of Spayne his Domynions quyetly possessed or rightly claimed / / And being aryved there, he shall fyrst Delyver our letters and such other goods as we shall send to the President Cowncell, or Cap[e] M[er]chant of that Collony safely and orderly, And upon a bill of receipt therof, and letters to us obtayned under the handes and scales of the President and Cowncell there, he shall presently without any further trade or trafficke wth our Collony, or any membre thereof, or wth any of our Salvages wthin the Bay, except yt be for redy money wth our people, or to procure, or hyer any of the Indyans to Assist or [p. 2] helpe them wth suche toyes¹³ as they

¹³ Used in the seventeenth-century sense with the meaning "property of negligible value."

carrye, proceede to their ffishinge, cyther wthin the Bay or alonge our Coast or els where from the Sowtherly poynte thereof, homeward, as he shall fynde most profytable for hym / / And havinge fyneshed his purpose of ffishinge, and Discovvery, he shall wth all convenyent speede returne for Ingland, and repayre to the Tresurer and Cowncell of Virginia resident in London, and geve an accompt to them of his voiage, And delyver unto them all suche letters, Cardes or plottes of Discovery, and Journalls, as he or any wth hym shall obtayne receive or make there, or in their iourney, or whatsoever els shalbe sent unto them, or to the severall company, from the Presydent, Cowncell, Collony or any membre therof. IN consideration whereof and for their better incouragement in p[er]formeinge this voiage, it is agreed unto and graunted by us of the Cowncell wth the advyce and consent of the whole Company assembled in Court, to geve a bill of adventure to John Cornelis and his p[ar]tners adventurers in this Shippe, of 500 £ at the returne of the same under our seales—Wherby he shall have full power, and Awthoryty to make Free by severall bills to that somme, any or somany of his pryvate Adventurers as have adventured wth hym xxv £ or upward, ratably to all p[ri]viliges and proffittes, as yf yt had ben adventured in the generall stock Provided that he have p[er]formed this Discovery intended & promysed, and delyvered our letters and fullfyllled in resonable sort this our Comysion accordinge to the true intent thereof and some testimony from thence obtayned, or there made apparant unto us / / And for their further safty in their expedytion, we geve full power and Awthoryty, to the Captayne Samuell Argall and Rob[er]t Tyndall Masters and Officers of the said Mary and John, to puneshe and reforme, all Mutynyes, and disorders in any of theyr Company, and to defend

them selves against any p[er]son or native whatsoever that shall seeke to enterrupt their Journy outward or homeward, or to hinder their procedinges therin, And in their owne defence only, to make warre upon any whomesoever, And this our Comysion shalbe their warrant herein / / Geven under our handes and Seales the seccond of Aprill 1609 / / Subscribed

W Wade . Tho Smythe . Tho Roe . Walter Cope . Robart Mansfield .¹⁴ Willm Romeny . John Eldred / /

And Sealed wth a great Seale havinge the Kinges Pycter and Armes in red wax / /

The endorsement reads:

The copy of our Comysion geven under our hands and seale . to John Cornelis . Samuell Argall and Robart Tyndall: employed in ye Mary and John in a ffishing voiage to Virginia dated the 2 Aprill 1609/266.

In conclusion, it is interesting to point out that the Argall commission is the first contemporary manuscript bearing on the Jamestown settlement that the Library has acquired in nearly a century and a quarter. It now joins a transcript of the Virginia Company of London's court book and a number of other early records which, in 1829, were purchased in the sale of the library assembled by that celebrated Virginia gentleman, Thomas Jefferson.

DOROTHY S. EATON
Manuscripts Division

¹⁴ An early form of Sir Robert Mansell's signature.

Two Photographs of Abraham Lincoln

Two original photographic plates showing Abraham Lincoln have been presented to the Library by Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz of New York City. One is the ambrotype made at Pittsfield, Ill., by Calvin Jackson in 1858, during the period when Lincoln was engaged in the debates with Stephen A. Douglas. The other is the negative of the photograph commonly known as "The Universal Lincoln," probably made on February 9, 1864, by Mathew B. Brady, which has been adopted for official use by the Government and which appears engraved on the United States 5-dollar bill. These acquisitions bring to the Library the third earliest portrait of Lincoln which can still be located as an original and the original of the most frequently reproduced of all Lincoln photographs, the one which Robert Todd Lincoln called "the most satisfactory likeness" of his father.¹

The ambrotype was made during the afternoon of October 1, 1858. After being driven in a wagon "drawn by six black horses" to the Pittsfield town square, Lincoln delivered a speech lasting about 2 hours. He then went "with Dr. D. H. Gilmer, a lawyer, to the car of an itinerant ambrotypist, C. Jackson, and two portraits were made, 3¼ x 5½ inches in size. One

was finished for Mr. Gilmer, the other is believed to be destroyed."² That the ambrotype kept by Gilmer is the one acquired by the Library is confirmed by its bearing a small paper label on which is written in ink: "Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Illinois. This ambrotype belongs to Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Illinois." It later passed into the collection of Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, from whom it was acquired by Oliver R. Barrett; and Mr. Rabinowitz purchased it for the Library at the Barrett sale in February 1952.

A word of explanation needs to be given about the term "ambrotype," which applies to a technique of mounting or presentation and not to a technique for making a plate. An ambrotype is a thin photographic negative, made by the wet collodion process on a glass plate, but set in a case like a daguerreotype and kept as an original rather than as a master for producing multiple prints on paper. Though the plate is actually a negative, it is mounted so that when viewed by reflected rather than transmitted light it appears as a positive image. The plate is backed up by a black substance of some sort—either a velvet lining in the case, or black paper or enamel on the back of the plate itself—so that the thin parts of the negative show through to the black backing and appear

¹ Letter from Robert Todd Lincoln to Frederick Hill Meserve, March 30, 1910. See Frederick Hill Meserve, *The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln* (New York, 1911), p. 85, no. 85.

² *Ibid.*, p. 46, no. 12, quoting Truman H. Bartlett of Boston, Mass.; see also Paul M. Angle, *Lincoln, 1854-1861* (Springfield, Ill., 1933), p. 248.

as the "darks" of the image; the opaque portions, on the other hand, are developed so as to have a white or light surface and they appear as the "lights" of the image. The same plate, removed from its case and dark backing and held up to transmitted light, appears as a negative, the thin parts appearing as "lights" and the opaque parts, regardless of their surface color, as "darks." The ambrotype technique occupies an intermediate position between daguerreotypy and photographic printing from negatives, and was used only from about 1854 to about 1858.

The earliest portraits of Lincoln, according to Lorant,³ are apparently these:

(1) Daguerreotype attributed to N. H. Shepherd, 1846 (Meserve, No. 1, dates this "about 1848"). Original in the Library of Congress.

(2) Photograph by Alexander Hessler, February 28, 1857 (Meserve, No. 6). Negative lost in the Chicago fire of 1871.

(3) Ambrotype by S. G. Alschuler, April 1858 (Meserve, No. 5, places this in the fall of 1857). Original owned at one time by Charles F. Gunther, but present location unknown.

(4) Ambrotype by Amon T. Joslin, April 1858 (Meserve, No. 2, ascribes this to 1853). Location of original unknown.

(5) Ambrotype by A. B. Byers, May 7, 1858 (Meserve, No. 7). Original at the University of Nebraska.

(6) Daguerreotype by P. Von Schneider, July 1858 (Meserve, No. 3, dates this "about 1854"). Known only from photocopies.

(7) Ambrotype by W. P. Pearson, August 28, 1858 (Meserve, No. 11).

³ Stefan Lorant, *Lincoln, A Picture Story of His Life* (New York, 1952); see also the same author's *Lincoln, His Life in Photographs* (New York, 1941).

Original destroyed in a fire at the Century Building, New York City, in 1888.

(8) Ambrotype by Calvin Jackson, October 1, 1858 (Meserve, No. 12). Presented by Mr. Rabinowitz to the Library of Congress.

Extensive inquiry has failed to turn up any of the plates mentioned above as of unknown location. Hence, if this chronological sequence be accepted, the Library has 2 of the 3 earliest locatable originals.

But the plate has an importance beyond that of its early date. As a strong characteristic likeness of Lincoln it is surpassed only by the seventh listed above, made by Pearson in 1858. The other early portraits, including the first daguerreotype, do not show Lincoln to very good effect. The Library's ambrotype, despite its poor condition—it has been defaced by attempts at cleaning, which left a multitude of scratches—is the most appealing and sympathetic of the earliest plates now existing as originals.

The Brady negative of Lincoln acquired by the Library is one of several which, according to Meserve, were made on Tuesday, February 9, 1864.⁴ Mathew B. Brady, who is best known for his photographs of the Civil War, was the founder of one of the most prominent studios in Washington, and photographed Lincoln at least 29 times. In his later years he took into his business his nephew, Levin C. Handy, who received the Lincoln negative from him and passed it on to his daughters, the present proprietors of the Handy studio; from them it was purchased by Mr. Rabinowitz. Thus the negative's provenance is established with unquestioned authenticity.

It has, unfortunately, suffered at the hands of time. Some time during the late nineteenth century it became cracked all

⁴ The others made at the same sitting, according to Meserve, are those he numbers 39, 41, 81–87, 108, and 119.

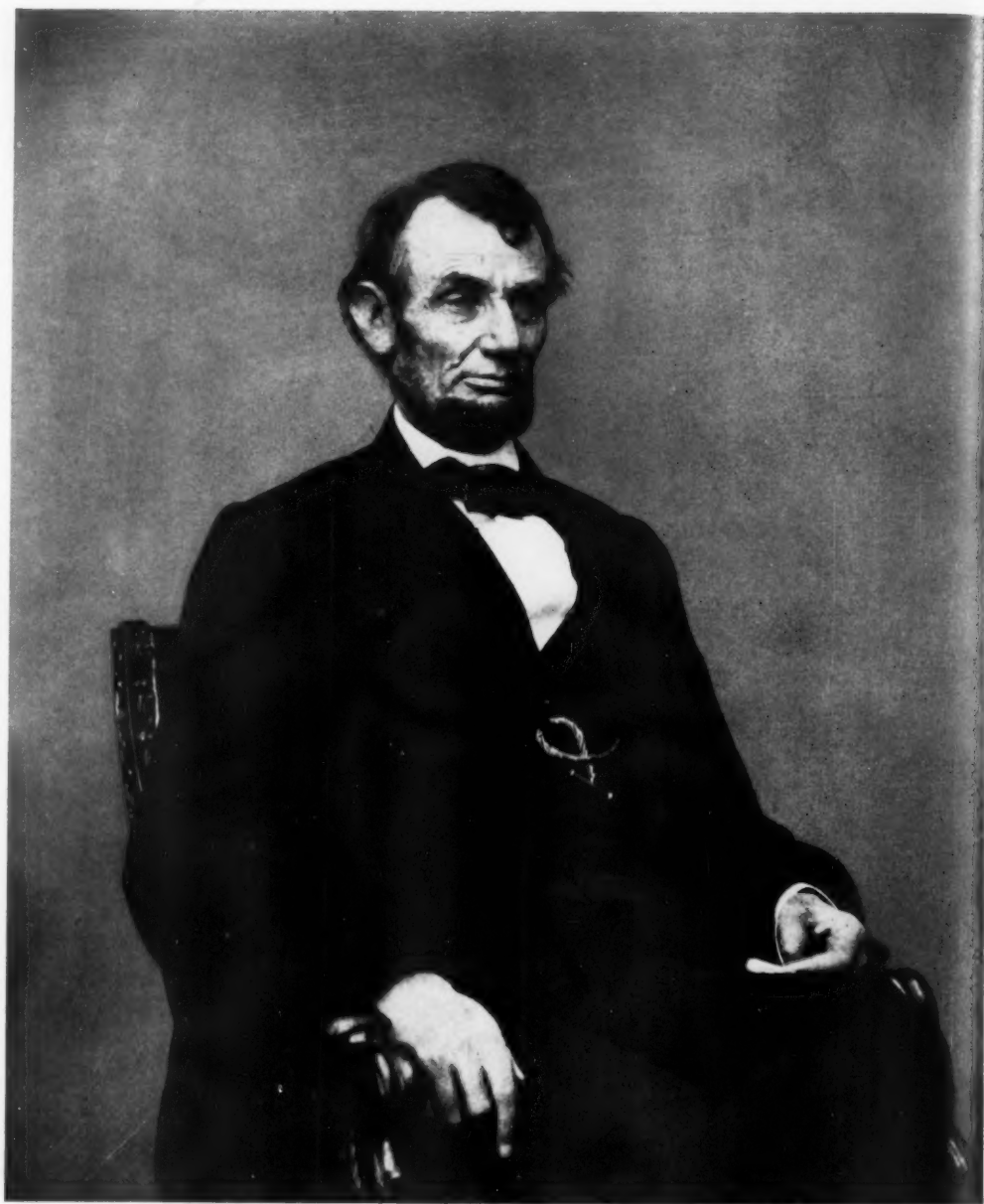
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Photograph of Abraham Lincoln by Mathew Brady, February 1864. (Retouched.)

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the way down the middle, and it suffered further damage from heat and water in a fire at the Handy studio during the First World War. But while marred, the negative is still a strong and beautiful likeness, and Lincoln's face, except for a minute surface crackling, has survived well. (*See illustration.*)

Meserve's dating of the photograph is, apparently, not positive.⁵ Brady did not enter the portrait for copyright until the following year, 1865. The most specific reference to Lincoln's sitting for his portrait on February 9, 1864, is found in Francis B. Carpenter's *Six Months at the White House* (New York, 1866), p. 35:

At three o'clock the President was to accompany me, by appointment, to Brady's photographic galleries on Pennsylvania Avenue. The carriage had been ordered, and Mrs. Lincoln, who was to accompany us, had come down at the appointed hour, dressed for the ride, when one of those vexations, incident to all households, occurred. Neither carriage or coachman was to be seen. . . .

At this point, having finished his letter, the President turned to me and said: "Well, we will not wait any longer for the carriage; it won't hurt you and me to walk down." . . .

The walk, of a mile or more, was made very agreeable and interesting to me by a variety of stories, of which Mr. Lincoln's mind was so prolific.

That Carpenter, the painter who was to become a longtime resident at the White House, accompanied Lincoln to Brady's studio is interesting to note. He had arrived in Washington the previous Thursday (February 4), his mission being to paint a portrait showing Lincoln with his Cabinet on the occasion of the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation. The case for making such a painting—urged upon Lincoln by Speaker Schuyler Colfax, Owen Lovejoy, and others—was apparently that

having it reproduced and made widely known by engravings would be an excellent political move. Lincoln thought so well of the plan that he accepted Carpenter immediately, allowed him to stay in his conference room day after day and sketch while he transacted official business, and gave him hospitality at the White House for the 6 months required to complete the painting.

It is reasonable to suppose that the appointment at Brady's, made soon after Carpenter's arrival, was arranged in order to give Carpenter photographs to use in his work.⁶ The pose of the Library's negative approximates that of the painting, and the other poses made at the February 9 sitting may also have been alternatives for his use.

There quite probably were political reasons, too, for the making of the photographs. The National Conference Committee of the Union Lincoln Association of New York had issued an address calling upon friends of President Lincoln to hold meetings throughout the State on February 22 to forward his nomination for reelection. With the coming campaign in view, good likenesses of the President would be needed. Even Lincoln's supporters could not claim with entire truth that his pictures represented satisfactorily the "sad, scrawny, intricate character who sat at the helm in the storm center in Washington." Typical of the hostile comments some of them inspired is one quoted by the *Charleston Mercury* from a Paris correspondent, in a paragraph headed "Lincoln's Phiz in France." Urging that export of the President's pictures to France be prohibited because of their misuse there, it continued: "The person represented . . . looks so much like a man condemned to the gallows that large numbers of them have been imposed

⁵ It is assigned to February 9, 1864, upon advice from Dr. Louis A. Warren, whose reasoning appears in *Lincoln Lore* (Fort Wayne, Ind.), no. 133; see also nos. 193, 211, 245, and 392.

⁶ He used Meserve No. 39, the well-known picture of Lincoln with his son Tad, shown looking over one of Brady's albums of photographs.

on the people here as Dumollard, the famous murderer of servant girls, lately guillotined near Lyons."

A third reason for making a Lincoln photograph at this time may have been to secure one to use on the currency. Lincoln portraits had appeared on the 1-dollar banknotes issued by the Bank of Commerce of Georgetown on April 23, 1860, on other issues of 1861 including the 50-cent greenbacks, and on the United States legal tender 10-dollar note of 1862. The act prohibiting the use of portraits of living persons on the currency was not passed until 1866. Brady himself said in an interview that Secretary Seward made arrangements with him to have some portraits made for Treasury Department use on banknotes, and a contact print of the "Universal Lincoln" photograph received by the Library from the Handy studio is annotated in pencil "in 1864, at request of Sect. Seward," a statement based, according to the studio proprietors, on family tradition. We have not, however, found any Treasury Department statement or any pronouncement by Secretary of State Seward to support this view.

In course of time the photograph did come to be selected as the official prototype for portraying Lincoln on the currency. An engraving from the Brady likeness was first used on the \$100 United States Treasury note of 1869; this was executed by Charles Burt of Brooklyn, who also did the portrait of DeWitt Clinton which can be seen on stamps affixed to every pack of cigarettes. The Lincoln portrait later appeared on the \$100 legal tender note of 1880, the 1-dollar silver certificate of 1899, and the 5-dollar bills from those of 1914 to the current issues of 1928, 1929, and 1934. It has also been reproduced on the 4-cent brown postage stamp of 1890 and 1894, the 5-cent blue stamp of 1903, the

3-cent violet stamp of 1923, the \$1,000 Series E Savings Bond, and the 5-cent Chinese commemorative stamp of 1942. There have been innumerable unofficial uses as well—on at least 51 known varieties of counterfeit 5-dollar bills, to cite only one example.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to present several descriptions of Lincoln by contemporaries who saw him at about the time the photograph was made. Francis B. Carpenter, recalling his 6 months at the White House, wrote as follows:

His head was of full medium size, with a broad brow, surmounted by rough, unmanageable hair, which, he once said, "had a way of getting up as far as possible in the world." Lines of care ploughed his face,—the hollows in his cheeks and under his eyes being very marked. The mouth was his plainest feature, varying widely from classical models,—nevertheless, expressive of much firmness and gentleness of character.

His complexion was inclined to sallowness, though I judged this to be the result, in part, of his anxious life in Washington. His eyes were blueish-gray in color,—always in deep shadow, however, from the upper lids, which were unusually heavy, (reminding me, in this respect, of Stuart's painting of Washington), and the expression was remarkably pensive and tender, often inexpressibly sad, as if the reservoir of tears lay very near the surface,—a fact proved not only by the response which accounts of suffering and sorrow invariably drew forth, but by circumstances which would ordinarily affect few men in his position.

The Marquis de Chambrun, in his reminiscences of Lincoln, remarked to much the same effect:⁷

I have seen many attempts at portraits of Mr. Lincoln, many photographs; neither his portraits nor his photographs have reproduced, or are likely ever to reproduce, the complete expression of his face; still more will they fail in the reproduction of his mental physiognomy.

He was tall, but his bearing was most pe-

⁷ The author is indebted to Mr. David C. Mearns for bringing the two following quotations to his attention.

culiar; the habit of always carrying one shoulder higher than the other might make him seem slightly deformed. . . . Nothing seemed to lend harmony to the decided lines of his face; yet his wide and high forehead, his gray-brown eyes sunken under thick eyebrows, and as though encircled by deep and dark wrinkles, his nose straight and pronounced, his lips at the same time thick and delicate, together with the furrows that ran across his cheeks and chin, formed an ensemble which, although strange, was certainly powerful. It denoted remarkable intelligence, great strength of penetration, tenacity of will and elevated instincts.^a

^a Marquis de Chambrun, "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln," in *Scribner's Magazine*, January 1893.

And finally there is Walt Whitman, writing in *Specimen Days* of the month of Lincoln's assassination:

Probably the reader has seen physiognomies (often old farmers, sea-captains, and such) that, behind their homeliness, or even ugliness, hold superior points so subtle, yet so palpable, making the real life of their faces almost as impossible to depict as a wild perfume or fruit-taste, or a passionate tone in the living voice . . . such was Lincoln's face, the peculiar color, the lines of it, the eyes, mouth, expression. Of technical beauty it had nothing—but to the eye of a great artist it furnished a rare study, a feast and a fascination.

PAUL VANDERBILT
Consultant in Iconography

The American Academy of Arts and Letters Collection

THE American Academy of Arts and Letters has deposited in the Library of Congress a valuable collection of more than 400 manuscripts. While it is classed as an autograph collection, it is far more than what one usually understands by that term; it is a discriminating assemblage of letters penned by most of the major nineteenth-century American and British authors, and its broad coverage extends also to statesmen and political figures, artists, musicians, scientists, and inventors. Through the Academy's generous action many illuminating letters whose existence had previously been unknown or in doubt have now been opened to research.

The nucleus around which the collection was built was a group of letters written to Courtlandt Palmer (1843-88), New York littérateur who founded and served as first president of the Nineteenth Century Club. Described by Mr. Palmer as a "society of women and men for the organization of social and intellectual tolerance," this distinguished discussion and debating society came into being in November 1882 and furnished a forum for such speakers as Julia Ward Howe, Henry George, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Robert G. Ingersoll, Mark Twain, and Chauncey M. Depew. Some of the correspondence in connection with the affairs of the Club survives in the Academy collection. It evidently was selected by his son, the second Courtlandt Palmer, who

built up his autograph collection to include letters written by almost all of the Presidents of the United States.

The Palmer collection, put up for sale at auction, was purchased by another private collector, who continued to add to it and ultimately presented the whole to the Academy; many of these later additions were brought together to furnish illustrative material for a volume to commemorate the birth of Edmund Clarence Stedman. As now constituted, the collection consists of no fewer than 435 letters and documents, together with more than a hundred engravings and photographs gathered for their association value.

While it would be impracticable to list all of the names represented in the collection, some may be mentioned to indicate its character and comprehensiveness. Statesmen are represented, in addition to the Presidents, by John Bright, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Franklin, William Ewart Gladstone, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Sam Houston, the Marquis de Lafayette, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Daniel Webster. The group of scientists includes Mme. Curie, Charles Darwin, Thomas Alva Edison, Robert Fulton, Guglielmo Marconi, Samuel F. B. Morse, Sir Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur, and James Watt. Students of music will find letters or autograph scores by Ludwig van Beethoven, Hector Berlioz, Georges Bizet, Frédéric Chopin, César Franck, Charles Gounod, Edvard Grieg, Joseph Hopkinson, Franz

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Liszt, Pietro Mascagni, Felix Mendelssohn, Giacomo Puccini, Maurice Ravel, Anton Rubinstein, Richard Strauss, Giuseppe Verdi, Richard Wagner, and other composers. Literary figures, whose letters make up the largest portion of the collection, include Hans Christian Andersen, Matthew Arnold, Honoré de Balzac, William Cullen Bryant, Lord Byron, Thomas Carlyle, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cowper, Richard Henry Dana, Thomas De Quincey, Charles Dickens, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louise Imogen Guiney, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Leigh Hunt, Washington Irving, John Keats,¹ Francis Scott Key, Charles Lamb, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Alfred de Musset, Walter Pater, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Sir Walter Scott, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rabindranath Tagore, William Makepeace Thackeray, Oscar Wilde, and William Wordsworth.

One of the finest of the literary pieces is a long letter written by Edgar Allan Poe to Washington Irving on October 12, 1839, shortly after he had succeeded in arranging with the Philadelphia firm of Lea & Blanchard to publish his *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*. Like other letters Poe was penning at the time to the "principal literary men" of his day—Philip Pendleton Cooke, James E. Heath, and others—it was an open appeal for a testimonial that might be used to advance the sale of his works. The letter is well worth quoting, both for what it reveals about Poe's attempts to establish his reputation and for its interesting

statement about the source of his "William Wilson."²

Dear Sir,

I duly received your kind letter, and entirely acquiesce in what you say—that it would be improper to force an opportunity of speaking of a detached Tale. I would be grieved, however, if you have supposed that I could make such demand; my request you have fully promised to grant, in saying that you will bear me in mind, and "take the first *unforced* opportunity of expressing your opinion"

I take the liberty of sending you the Octo: No: of the Gents' Magazine, containing the Tale "William Wilson". This is the tale of which I spoke in my former letter, and which is based on a brief article of your own in the first "Gift"—that for 1836. Your article is called "An Unwritten Drama of Lord Byron". I have hoped that, having thus a right of ownership in my "William Wilson", you will be induced to read it—and I also hope that, reading it, you will find in it something to approve [sic]. This brings me to another request, which I hardly know how to urge, and for urging which I am greatly afraid you will think me importunate. I trust, however, you will make allowance for the circumstances in which I am placed, for the difficulties I have to overcome, and for the anxiety which I feel.

Mess: Lea & Blanchard are about publishing a collection of my Tales, in 2 vols, to be issued early next month. As these Tales, in their course of original publication from time to time, have received many high praises from gentlemen whose opinions are of weight; and as these encomiums have already been published in the papers of the day, (being comprised in notices of the Southern Lit: Messenger and other Magazines) Mess. L & B. think there would be nothing objectionable in *their* reprinting them, in the ordinary form of an advertisement appended to the various books which they may issue before mine. I do not speak altogether of editorial opinions, but of the personal opinions of some of our principal literary men, which have found their way into the papers. Among others, I may mention Mr Paulding, Mr Ken-

¹ This is a fragment of *Otho the Great: A Tragedy*, containing the text of Act V, Scene V, lines 149–62; see *The Poetical Works and Other Writings of John Keats*, edited by H. Buxton Forman and Maurice Buxton Forman (New York, 1938–39), Vol. 3, p. 143. This manuscript was unknown to the Formans.

² This letter was not published in John Ward Ostrom's *The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe* (2 vols., Cambridge, Mass., 1948). The writer brought it to Dr. Ostrom's attention, and he printed it in *American Literature*, XXIV (November 1952), 360–61.

neddy & Mr Willis. Now, if, to the very high encomiums which have been lavished upon some of my tales by these & others, I could be permitted to add *even a word or two* from yourself, in relation to the tale of "William Wilson" (which I consider my best effort) *my fortune would be made*. I do not say this unadvisedly—for I am deliberately convinced that your *good* opinion, thus permitted to be expressed, would ensure me that public attention which would carry me on to fortune hereafter, by ensuring me fame at once.

I feel, however, that I am, in regard to yourself an utter stranger—and that I have no claim whatever upon your good offices. Yet I could not feel that I had done all which could be justly done, toward ensuring success, until I had made this request of *you*. I have a strong hope that you will be inclined to grant it, for you will reflect that what will be an act of little moment in respect to yourself—will be life itself to me.

My request now, therefore, is that, if you approve of "William Wilson", you will express so much in your own terms in a letter to myself and permit Mess L & B. to publish it, as I mentioned.

Submitting all to your kindness

I am

With highest respect

Edgar A Poe

Three more of the letters by literary figures—Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and John Greenleaf Whittier—may be quoted for the glimpses they give of the writers.

Washington Irving's letter, dated September 20, 1852, acknowledges in his graceful style receiving from a commercial firm

a Rip Van Winkle stove, which made its appearance some days since to the great wonder and perplexity of my household, and the misgivings of the womenkind in my kitchen, who feared it might have been spirited hither by some of the goblins of the Kaatskill mountains. Your letter relieves us from all doubt of its being an honest stove made by mortal hand, that may be safely used without fear of goblin trick; and lets me know to whom I am obliged for so very quaint and complimentary a present.

I cannot but feel highly flattered that Mrs. Judge Foote should deem the cobweb creations of my brain worthy of being illustrated by her plastic talent, and that you gentlemen should give them a chance for perpetuity beyond the

perishable medium of ink and paper—by casting them in iron and giving them a fireside currency.

Hawthorne's letter, written to his friend William Pike on September 24, 1851, from Lenox, Mass., deals at length with his search for a new home—the "little Red House on the Stockbridge Bowl" had been found much too small for his growing family—and has a passage about his former abode that reminds one of the fierce attack on Salem in the introduction to *The Scarlet Letter*:

As to Salem, I hope Providence has no intention of ever bringing me to reside within its limits again. I must be much nearer starving than I think myself now, before I would accept the collectorship. Besides, I am getting damnable out of the beaten track, as regards politics; and I doubt whether I can claim fellowship with any party whatever.

And one finds a charming letter of John Greenleaf Whittier's to Paul Hamilton Hayne in which the poet, then in his seventy-third year (October 11, 1886), casts a glance at past and present:

For myself I am feeling the effects of age, am rarely free from pain, and find all writing or serious thought very wearisome. I realize that there is little left for me but to trust and wait. I have outlived most of my relatives, and early friends, and the great world, with its strifes, trials, ambitions and gains, seems falling away from me. Yet I am grateful for many blessings, for friends, for books, for the ever beautiful nature, and for the hope that, despite of many errors and shortcomings, I have not lived wholly in vain.

The poetical temperament has its trials and keen susceptibility to the hard, harsh, and unlovely things of life, but, my dear friend, we have also a capacity for enjoyment which others do not know, "the still air of delightful studies", the glow and enthusiasm of rhythmic utterances, the rapturous love of all beauty and harmony, and, as Holmes says, it is a satisfaction "sometimes to sit under a tree, and read your own songs."

For the historian, the series of letters of Presidents of the United States will doubtless prove to be the most rewarding in the

collection. Glancing through them, one notes an acknowledgment, sent by James A. Garfield on November 13, 1863, of an invitation to come to "Gettysburg Pa. on the 19th inst to celebrate the dedication of the grounds to the memory (of) our gallant dead." The text of George Washington's letter, written to his friend David Stuart on April 6, 1795, is worthy of quoting in full, since it does not appear in the definitive edition of Washington's writings.³

Philadelphia, 6th April 1795.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 22d ult.⁴ came duly to hand.—

I shall keep Mr. White,⁵ with others, in remembrance for the place suggested; but I shall come to no decision thereon before I arrive at the

³ *The Writings of George Washington*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, 39 vols. (Washington, 1931-44).

⁴ Washington's pen slipped here; Stuart's letter, which was preserved with his papers and is now in the Manuscripts Division, had actually been written on February 22.

⁵ Alexander White, whom Stuart recommended, was later appointed one of the Commissioners of the Federal City.

federal city; which, probably, will happen on the 18th instant if no accident happens on the road; as my present intention is to commence my journey for Mount Vernon on the 14th for a very short stay.—

The continued disputes, which seem to be entailed on the public transactions in the federal city, are extremely to be regretted.—Who is to blame, in the case which you allude to, I know not,—nor, if it respects property, or the construction of contracts, is it likely I shall decide, or give any opinion respecting it.—I am very sorry it has happened however.—

My absence from this place must be short, & two days of it will, probably, be spent in and about the federal city.—

My best wishes attend Mrs. Stuart and your family.—With very great esteem and regard

I am—Dear Sir

Your affectionate

G. Washington

In placing these papers in the Library of Congress the American Academy of Arts and Letters has performed a service to scholarship. With them, our growing collection of literary manuscripts takes on increased importance.

VINCENT L. EATON

Chief Editor

Information and Publications Office

Current National Bibliographies

SINCE the appearance of the previous lists in this series¹ a canvass of national libraries and bibliographical centers in various foreign countries has brought forth a considerable amount of new information, which is embodied in the list that follows. To the many libraries and individuals who have supplied the data we are most grateful.

With a few exceptions, the titles given below have not been recorded in the previous installments of *Current National Bibliographies*.

AUSTRALIA

Monthly List of Australian Government Publications. Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, A. C. T.

A mimeographed author list of the publications of the Commonwealth and State Governments, arranged alphabetically under the issuing Government. Publications since January 1, 1951, are covered.

CANADA

Canadiana. Monthly. Canadian Bibliographic Centre, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

This bibliography, previously listed in CNB Supplement I, changed from a semimonthly to a monthly in 1951. It is a "list of publications of Canadian interest," i. e. of books and other publications about Canada, issued in Canada, or written by Canadians. It contains: Part I. Books, brochures, publications of Crown corpo-

rations, and a few provincial government documents; Part II. Official publications of the Government of Canada. Part I has a classed arrangement and carries an author and title index monthly and quarterly. It notes first issues of new Canadian periodicals as well as changes in title and those that have ceased publication. Part II has an author arrangement and carries an author index quarterly. French- and English-language publications are listed in separate alphabets. The bibliography is cumulated annually.

DENMARK

Dansk Tidsskriftfortegnelse. Danish Periodicals. Issued "every 3 or 4 years." Viggo Bredsdorff, Copenhagen.

A classified list of periodicals arranged according to the Danish decimal classification, giving publishers, prices, frequency of issue, and other data. Headings are in Danish and English. Contains an alphabetical index by title.

FINLAND

Kirjavalikoima. Annual. Valtion Kirjastotoimisto, Helsinki.

A systematic list of current Finnish literature, with an alphabetical index. Fiction titles are provided with short annotations on the books' contents.

Biblioteksböcker. Annual. Svenska Folkskolans Vänner, Helsinki.

A systematic list of books published in Finland in the Swedish language, with short annotations. It is not indexed.

GOLD COAST

There is as yet no current national bibliography of the Gold Coast, but it is possible to check some of its publishing output in:

¹ *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, August and November, 1949; February and May, 1950; February and November, 1951; May, August, and November, 1952.

(1) the *Monthly Library Bulletin* issued by the Library of the University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota, which records publications it receives under the Gold Coast Book and Newspaper Registration Ordinance; (2) the *Gold Coast Gazette*, which at fairly frequent intervals gives lists of official publications and is obtainable from the Government Printing Department, P. O. Box 124, Accra; and (3) a mimeographed list of Gold Coast newspapers that can be obtained from the Director of Information Services, Information Services Department, P. O. Box 745, Accra.

INDIA

As stated previously in CNB, there is no current general bibliography for India; and, in fact, there is no complete bibliography of such important types of material as Government publications. A proposal has been made to the Tenth All-India Library Conference by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, President of the Indian Library Association, that a bibliography of official publications be undertaken by the Association, but this had not been achieved by the time the *Quarterly Journal* went to press. In addition to the titles previously listed in CNB, one may find a certain amount of information about current Indian commercial publications in the following:

Indian Publisher & Bookseller. Monthly. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay.

This is the official organ of the Federation of Publishers' and Booksellers' Association in India, and contains articles dealing with the trade. Advance notices of forthcoming books are carried, as well as two pages (one English, one Hindi) of "publications of the month."

New Book Digest. Monthly. New Book Co., Ltd., 188-90 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Carries reviews of both Indian and foreign books, and lists of recent publications. The

latter, however, are frequently repeated without change in a number of consecutive issues.

Publishers' Monthly. Irregular. Printers & Allied Traders, 11A Hidaram Banerjee Lane, Calcutta.

Contains articles on Indian libraries and publishing houses. Its lists of new books are more comprehensive than those given above, and include Bengali titles.

Hindu. Daily newspaper. Published by K. Gopalan at the National Press, Kasturi Building, Mount Road, Madras.

The Sunday edition of this newspaper carries two pages of book notices and reviews. Publications in the South Indian languages are well represented.

INDONESIA

Berita bulanan dari Kantor Bibliografi Nasional. Monthly. Kantor Bibliografi Nasional, Dj. Sulandjana 18, Bandung.

Begun in January 1953, this magazine carries a monthly list of books received.

Catalogue dari buku-buku yang diterbitkan di Indonesia oleh. Annual. G. Kolff & Co., Dj. Sulandjana 18, Bandung.

Contains a cumulative list of all books published in Indonesia.

NETHERLANDS

Catalogus van academische geschriften in Nederland verschenen. Annual. Uitgeversfonds des Bibliotheekverenigingen, Bilderdijkstraat 1-7, The Hague.

A list of university theses according to universities and faculties, with author index.

Nijhoff's index op de Nederlandse periodieken van algemene inhoud. Monthly, with annual index. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.

An index to Dutch general periodicals, arranged alphabetically by author, title, and subject. With annual author and subject index.

NORWAY

Innenrikske blad og tidsskrifter. Irregular. Poststyret, Samferdselsdepartementet, Oslo.

A selective list of current Norwegian newspapers and periodicals, generally published every two years, but sometimes more frequently. Supplements are also issued.

Norsk bibliografisk bibliotek. Irregular. Fabritius & Sønner, Oslo.

Contains *Norsk tidsskriftindex* (see below), in addition to discussions of Norwegian bibliography. The volume for 1947 was published in 1950-51.

Norsk bokfortegnelse. Norske Avdeling, Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo.

Published in monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, 4-month, and annual cumulations on the basis of the weekly lists printed under the same title in *Norsk bokhandlertidende* (CNB II). Contains: (1) an alphabetical list of new publications by author and title, and (2) a systematic list of new publications, excluding fiction.

Norsk tidsskriftindex. Irregular. Fabritius & Sønner, Oslo.

Published separately and also as part of *Norsk bibliografisk bibliotek* (see above). It consists of an extensive index of articles in Norwegian journals and periodicals. The volume for 1943-45 was published in 1951.

POLAND

Arkusz zamówień. Irregular. Dom Książki, Warsaw.

Prepared for the Polish Government Bookseller Enterprise, this is a classified list of books announced for publication in Poland.

Bibliografia zawartości czasopism. Monthly. Biblioteka Narodowa, Instytut Bibliograficzny, Rakowiecka 6, Warsaw.

A classified index to articles in periodicals of all kinds, both learned and popular.

Bibliografia historii Polskiej. Annual. Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, Cracow.

A classified bibliography of Polish history, covering books and articles in periodicals. The

issue for 1948 was published in 1952 and was edited by J. Baumgart.

Bibliografia hydrologiczna. Bibliographie hydrologique. Annual. Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne, Warsaw.

A classified bibliography on hydrology, covering books and articles in periodicals, with titles in Polish, Russian, and French. The issue for 1949 was published in 1952 and was edited by A. Wróblewski.

Bibliografia literacka. Annual. Wydawnictwo Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław.

Published as a supplement to *Pamiętnik literacki*, this is a bibliography on literature, covering books and articles in periodicals. The issue for January-June 1950 was published in 1951.

Bibliografia Polskich czasopism lekarskich i artykułów treści lekarskiej w innych czasopismach Polskich znajdujących się w Bibliotece Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku. Monthly. Akademia Medyczna, Gdańsk.

A mimeographed bibliography of articles on medicine in Polish serials.

Finanse. Bimonthly. Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze, Poznańska 15, Warsaw.

Contains *Bibliografia finansowa*, a classified bibliography on finance which covers books and articles in periodicals.

Meander. Monthly. Uniwersytet Warszawski, Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28, Warsaw.

Publishes annually in one of its issues *Antyk w Polsce*, a bibliography on classical literature and philology which covers books, articles in periodicals, and translations.

Neurologia, neurochirurgia i psychiatria Polska. Bimonthly. Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich, Chocimska 22, Warsaw.

Contains *Polska bibliografia psychiatryczna i neurologiczna*, a classified bibliography on psychiatry and neurology which covers books and articles in periodicals. The issue for 1949-50 was published in 1952.

Nowości pedagogiczne. Informator bibliograficzny. Irregular. Biblioteka Zarządu Głównego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Dzieci, Warsaw.

A bibliography of books and articles in Polish and Russian in the field of pedagogy.

Pamiętnik Słowiański. Annual. Wydawnictwo Studium Słowiańskiego Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Cracow.

A classified bibliography on Slavonic literature, culture, politics, and economics appears in this annual under the title *Bibliografia Słowiańszczyzny Polskiej*. It covers books and articles in periodicals.

Państwo i prawo. Monthly. Wiejska 12, Warsaw.

Contains *Polska bibliografia prawnicza*, a classified bibliography on law which covers books and articles in periodicals.

Polska bibliografia lekarska. Annual. Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich, Warsaw.

A bibliography of medical literature, covering books and articles in periodicals. The issue for 1947 was published in 1952 and was edited by S. Konopka.

Polska bibliografia leśna. Annual. Instytut Badawczy Leśnictwa, Wawelska 52/54, Warsaw.

Mimeographed. A classified bibliography on forestry, covering books and articles in periodicals.

Przegląd archeologiczny. Annual. Polskie Towarzystwo Prehistoryczne, Biskupińska 1, Poznań.

Contains *Bibliografia prehistorii Polskiej*, a bibliography of Polish pre-history covering books and articles in periodicals. The issue of the bibliography for 1949 was published in 1951 and was edited by L. J. Łuka.

Przegląd zagadnień społecznych. Bimonthly. Ministerstwo Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, Warsaw.

Contains *Bibliografia z dziedziny zagadnień społecznych i pokrewnych*, a classified and annotated bibliography on social problems which covers books and articles in periodicals.

SUDAN

There is no bibliography for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, but *Sudan Notes and Records*, obtainable from Sudan Bookshop, Khartoum and Wad Medani, publishes in each of its annual volumes a list of books about the country. Pamphlets and articles in periodicals are also included. The bulk of the bibliography consists of foreign publications relating to the Sudan, but it also aims at listing all publications of the Sudan Government, and these constitute the larger part of what is printed within the country itself.

TURKEY

Türkiye bibliyografyası. Monthly. Milli Eğitim Basımevi, Istanbul.

This bibliography (previously listed in CNB V) is being changed from a quarterly to a monthly. Contains lists of current books and documents in Turkish and Western languages. Arrangement is by subject with annual author and title indexes. Complete bibliographical information is given, including prices, and special sections are devoted to newspapers and periodicals published in Turkey. There are two cumulative decennial volumes for 1928-38, one listing official, the other nonofficial publications. One cumulative decennial volume for 1939-48 is announced for publication this year.

Türkiye makaleler bibliyografyası. *Bibliographie des articles parus dans les périodiques turcs.* Irregular. Milli Bibliyografya Enstitüsü, Milli Kütüphane, Ankara.

This "reader's guide to periodicals," which began publication in March 1952, carries analyses of the contents of more than 150 Turkish journals. The arrangement is in groups by the universal decimal classification. The Turkish title of each article is usually accompanied by a French translation, and the titles of articles from the few journals published in languages other than Turkish are accompanied by Turkish translations. There is an author index at the end of each number. The Turkish National Institute of Bibliography states that it can furnish

microfilm copies, abstracts, and translations of the articles; inquiries should be directed to the address given above.

YUGOSLAVIA

Bibliografija Jugoslavije. Monthly
Bibliografski Institut FNRJ, Terazije 26,
Belgrade.

Since 1952 this has been appearing in three series, devoted to: (1) social sciences, (2) natural and applied sciences, and (3) literature, art, and philology. Its contents are classified according to the universal decimal classification and the Yugoslav variant of that classification. Each issue contains an author and subject index.

Bibliotekar. Quarterly. Association of
Libraries of PR Serbia, c/o Univerzitet-
ska Biblioteka "Svetozar Marković,"
Bulevar Revolucije 71, Belgrade.

In addition to original articles in the field of bibliography and librarianship, this publishes a survey of books published in Yugoslavia.

Bilten udruženja izdavačkih poduzeća NR Hrvatske. Monthly. Bilten Udruženja Izdavačkih Poduzeća, Trg Republike 15/II, Zagreb.

Published prior to 1951 under the title *Narodna knjiga*. Contains a list of selected Croatian publications and information about Yugoslav periodicals.

Bilten udruženja izdavačkih preduzeća NR Srbije. Monthly. Udruženje Izdavačkih Preduzeća NR Srbije, Kn. Mihajlova 40, Belgrade.

Contains an annotated list of selected Yugoslav publications.

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Law

A TOTAL of 25,253 volumes and pamphlets were received in the Law Library during the period May 1, 1952, through April 30, 1953. They may be divided by area as follows:

Area:	Pieces	Percentage
United States.....	10,796	43
British Commonwealth....	2,156	9
Latin America.....	2,621	10
All other.....	9,680	38

A division by source of acquisition reveals:

Source:	Pieces	Percentage
Purchase	11,935	48
Copyright deposit.....	2,867	11
All other sources.....	10,451	41

An estimated 70,000 issues of legal periodicals and serials and 3,000 issues of legal newspapers were also received from all sources. All but a negligible number of the pieces acquired through copyright deposit were American publications.

The Law Library has been especially fortunate in having the continued assistance of the legal specialists of the Mid-European Law Project, which was established in the Library in 1949 with funds supplied by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc. These men have rendered possible prompt action on offers of material for their respective countries. Moreover, during the period covered by this report, they have compiled bibliographic studies which will provide the basis for carefully planned programs for the development of the collections. One of these studies, entitled "Sources of Polish Law," was published in the May 1953 issue of the

Law Library Journal. Others may in the future be published in the same journal or issued by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

Five of the seven Chinese legal scholars who had been assigned to work at the Law Library on grants from the Department of State under its program of aid to selected scholars left the Library during the year, two of them before they had completed the bibliographic projects upon which they were engaged. Prior to the expiration of the grants, some members of the group compiled in Japanese characters a list of the Library's holdings in Japanese law. This list was then used in checking lists of material offered by dealers, with the result that orders were placed for approximately 800 items needed for the collections.

The Law Library also owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia in the Orientalia Division, who spent some time in Asia during the period covered by this report. Mr. Hobbs was responsible not only for acquiring many items on the law of countries in Southeast Asia but also for bringing back information concerning legal publications and law publishers which will be of great value toward acquisitions activities for that area.

This report, moreover, would not be complete if it did not include a word of gratitude for the staff of the Order Division, the Exchange and Gift Division, and the Orientalia Division, whose unfailing cooperation and assistance have done much to lighten the burden of acquisitions.

United States

Of the 10,796 pieces of American law, exclusive of periodicals, received by the Law Library since last April, slightly less than 30 percent (3,185 pieces) were acquired by transfer from other agencies of the Government. This source, which is seldom productive of titles new to the collections, is invaluable for the replacement of books that have become worn out and unusable. The next largest category of acquisitions comprises copyright deposits, which numbered 2,613 items, or 25 percent. They represent titles published during the year, and their receipt goes far toward bringing the American collections up to date.

Another important category of current material is the official Government publication. The Law Library acquired 2,167 pieces for its American collections, or 20 percent of the aggregate, from Federal, State, and municipal sources.

Domestic exchanges and gifts, so far as the total picture is concerned, were inconsequential. Less than 3 percent were in these categories. The remaining 23 percent (2,481 pieces) were acquired by purchase. It is only in this last category that planning is important to acquisition. The other methods of acquiring material are largely automatic in their operation, although in the case of transfer material items are selected rather than casually accepted.

In regard to the purchase of law material, the Library's efforts were devoted primarily to the procurement of current publications. New revisions of statutes, codes, and statutory compilations, as well as current session laws, were acquired, and recent court and administrative decisions were received in multiple copy. Legal treatises and digests were procured as soon as they became available. Treatises on

current law in all its forms were obtained to supplement the existing collection.

Particularly noteworthy during the past year has been the production of new or the revision of existing Federal and State codes. Our collections were augmented by new codes for Maryland, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington. A 4-unit program, *West's Louisiana Statutes Annotated*, is in process of publication. It will include the *Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated* (published 2 years ago), *Louisiana Civil Code of Practice Annotated*, and the *Louisiana Constitution Annotated*, both now in progress. Complementing the newly published codifications, other current compilations (more often the annotated editions of State statutes) were purchased for all of the States.

The program of strengthening the holdings of early session laws of the States, which began a year or so ago, has been continued. Want-lists of material for perhaps two-thirds of the States have been compiled, and these have been especially useful in ordering from dealers who are unable to list their offerings. The result has been the acquisition of a considerable number of the early laws. Two distinctive items acquired during the past year are: *Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, November 1727, and in the First Year of the Reign of His Majesty George II*, a volume containing a complete run of the eight acts of the 1727 session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York; and *Special Laws of the Third Legislature of the State of Texas* (Austin, 1850).

As current legal literature is indispensable to any well-rounded collection, several of the Library's volumes of treatises that were published in 1952 and in the first months of this year merit special mention. For example, when a subject as important as the law of notice is dealt with only sparingly by writers over a period of 60 years

or more, a restatement is highly welcome. The new 3-volume treatise of Prof. Maurice H. Merrill of the University of Oklahoma, entitled *Merrill on Notice: A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles of Legal Notice* (Kansas City, Mo., 1952) is the complete answer to the lawyer's need. The collection of material on the law of property has been further amplified by a new 7-volume treatise, *American Law of Property: A Treatise on the Law of Property in the United States* (Boston, 1952), edited by A. James Casner and a distinguished board of editors. Noteworthy also has been the completion of one of the outstanding encyclopedias of the law of the United States, namely, *American Jurisprudence*, in 62 volumes.

In the field of legal bibliography, Mrs. Rebecca L. L. Notz of the staff of the Legislative Reference Service has prepared a third edition of her *Legal Bibliography and Legal Research* (Chicago, 1952). This edition, as has already been proved by its predecessors, is a mine of information, covering all known sources of bibliographical information for Anglo-American law. Particularly useful, also, is the instruction it provides for the lawyer, researcher, and student in the use of law books.

The third volume in the "Notable American Trials" series of Francis X. Busch was received during the past year. It is entitled *They Escaped the Hangman* (Indianapolis, 1953) and includes Mr. Busch's accounts of the following cases: Caleb Powers, Rice-Patrick, Hall-Mills, and Hans Haupt.

The Law Library is one of the few depositories of the records and briefs of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of the United States. These valuable source materials, really the "working papers" of the profession, are all received immediately upon their release by the courts. Their value in the settlement of

the important issues before the Federal courts is readily discernible and apparent. The current year's receipts include materials dealing with such significant cases as those on the enforcement of the antitrust laws, the Labor-Management Relations Act, income-tax legislation, lobbying, estate taxes, criminal-law legislation, aliens, and citizenship.

At this writing, records and briefs for 735 cases have been received from the Supreme Court for its October 1952 term, involving roughly about 2,900 pieces. Somewhat out of the ordinary is the *Transcript of Arguments Before the United States Supreme Court on Segregation in Public Schools* (Washington, D. C., 1953). This presents the word-for-word arguments of counsel, and questions of the Court and answers by attorneys, in important cases involving alleged racial discrimination in the public schools of South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

It is appropriate to report the sharp upward trend in the volume of acquisitions of American law and legal literature during the 12-month period. The true indicia of the value of the efforts to develop the collection are reflected in the gratifying 3,357-piece increase over the total received for the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a 45 percent rise.

British Commonwealth of Nations

In the procurement of British lawbooks there are two main avenues by which materials come into the collections, namely, by direct purchase abroad and by the more or less automatic operation of international exchange. In the first category a total of 1,606 pieces, or 75 percent of the total increment, was received. Through the exchange machinery 390 pieces, or 18 percent, were acquired. The remaining 160 pieces, only 7 percent of the total, were

principally selections of materials made available by transfer from Government agencies.

The vastness of the British Commonwealth, comprising as it does over 50 nations, dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions and trust territories, requires the Law Library to conduct constant, periodic examinations of its British holdings. From this side of the Atlantic it is difficult to become thoroughly familiar with British publications, and major reliance must be placed upon dealers for information concerning them. Thus, when expert assistance in the improvement of the acquisition program is available, it is gratefully accepted. Such an opportunity presented itself when Mr. K. Howard Drake, Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of London, was commissioned to devote some time during a visit to the United States to a survey of our British Commonwealth legal collection, a service which, incidentally, he also performed for the Law Library of Yale University. Mr. Drake has had wide experience in administering the extensive Law Library of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and is well qualified to check our holdings on the basis of the very complete indexes of his own library. His survey covered material arranged in the tentative Law Library classification scheme under the following categories: session laws and annual laws; compilations, revisions, and collections of general laws; codes and official editions of laws on a special subject; court reports; digests, indexes, etc.; and treatises and miscellaneous departmental decisions and reports.

In addition to making notations of items missing from our collections, Mr. Drake was able to furnish many helpful suggestions about procuring early statutes and reports of remote political components of the Commonwealth from which it is ordinarily difficult to obtain retrospective mate-

rial. In some cases he was able to suggest the names of former British judges or government officials who had in the course of their service built up libraries of legal materials from which they might be willing to let the Library have, by sale or gift, items not in its collections. Mr. Drake's survey marked a very constructive step in maintaining the high standards set for our British collection and it should eventually result in the acquisition of additional scarce material.

GREAT BRITAIN

A number of volumes important for the early development of the British legal system are represented in the year's acquisitions. For instance, a collection of cases compiled by Sir James Dyer (1512-82), who was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was purchased. This collection of reports, written in Law French of the period, carries the title *Le Table al lievr des reportes del tresreuerend iudge Sir Ia. Dyer per quel facilment cy troueront tous choses conteinus in icel, ore tarde compose per T. A.* (London, 1600). The work is listed as No. 7392 in the Pollard and Redgrave *Short-Title Catalogue*.

An article on Judge Dyer in the *Dictionary of National Biography* describes these reports as models of lucidity and declares that the arguments of counsel and the decisions of the judge leave nothing to be desired.

Another edition, the earliest in the Library, of what was considered a vade mecum for lawyers in the middle of the seventeenth century has been obtained from a British dealer. This is *A Practick Part of the Law; Shewing the Office of a Compleat Attorney in the Full Prosecution of Any Action, Whether Reall, Personall, or Mixt* (3d impress., London, 1654.)

A standard form book by William Brown, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which was in use in the late seventeenth

century, is a welcome addition. This is in two volumes and is entitled *Formulae bene placitandi. A Book of Entries: Containing Variety of Choice Precedents, of Counts, Declarations, Informations, Pleas in Barre, and in Abatement* (London, 1671-74).

An interesting and informative bibliographical work covering early British legal materials which has been added during the past year is Thomas Bassett's *A Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law-books of This Realm; and Some Others Relating Thereunto. Alphabetically Digested Under Proper Heads. With an Account of the Best Editions, Volumes, and Common Prices They Are Now Sold at* ([London] 1671. Wing B1043). This catalog, bound in calf (a luxury in binding compared with book catalogs these days), purports to list all the law books extant in 1671 that were directly or remotely concerned with the common and statute law of the realm.

A rare Beale item purchased from a London bookseller is a copy of the session laws of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII, printed by Berthelet (London, n. d.; Beale S155).

In the field of contemporary British legal publications, the first 15 volumes of *Halsbury's Statutory Instruments*, a reference work supplementary to *Halsbury's Statutes of England*, have been received. When it is completed, this set will include all public statutory rules and orders or statutory instruments that are of a general application throughout England. It will provide a complete classification of all English subordinate legislation in force, as well as the texts of certain selected rules, orders, and regulations chosen from the point of view of the practicing lawyer. The importance of subordinate legislation is indicated by the fact that the number of such laws issued exceeds 2,000 annually.

The growing importance of speedy, accurate information on tax legislation for the practitioner is reflected in the new British 2-volume looseleaf service, *Current Law Income Tax Acts Service* ("Clitas"). This includes the law on income tax, surtax, profits tax, and the excess profits levy, and covers texts of current legislation, regulations affecting subject matter, orders and regulations, and case digests.

BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

Several British possessions have issued revisions and compilations of their laws, copies of which have been added to the Law Library's collections.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya revised and recompiled its statutory laws in 1948. This compilation, entitled *Laws of Kenya in Force on the 21st Day of September 1948*, is in 8 volumes and contains not only the laws of the colony but subsidiary legislation as well. It is the first revision of legislation of the colony in 22 years.

The Government of the Somaliland Protectorate has issued a revision of its laws and subsidiary legislation in a 3-volume text: *The Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate Containing the Ordinances, Orders in Council and Orders of the Secretary of State in Force the 1st of January 1950* (London, 1950). This is the first revision since 1930.

The first collection and revision of the laws of Swaziland contains all the laws in force on the first day of April 1949. It is a 3-volume work, published in 1951, which supplies a longfelt need for a guide to the legislation of that British possession.

Insofar as the further development of the British law collection is concerned, it might be observed that the planning stage for a well-rounded program has been completed. Undoubtedly the survey made by Mr. Drake will serve as the foundation for further advances toward the goal of bring-

ing together, in the Library of Congress, a truly comprehensive and distinguished collection of British law.

Latin America, Portugal, and Spain

The count of 2,621 books and pamphlets received during the fiscal year 1952-53 shows a slight increase over receipts of the previous year. This total is exclusive of issues of periodicals and official gazettes, but does include volumes of serials that are issued in annual volumes.

Very few rare items have been added to the Latin American and Spanish law collections, but those believed to be worthy of note are described below. Particular mention should be made of one of the finest legal reviews published in Latin America, the *Revista Jurídica Argentina La Ley*, more popularly known as *La Ley*, which has been difficult to obtain in recent years. The four large volumes from 1948 to date have now been received. This comprehensive periodical contains a selection of excellent legal literature, contributed by Argentine and foreign authors, as well as case law, book reviews and notes, and other materials of interest to the legal profession.

Another gap in the Law Library's collections was filled by the purchase from Colombia of long runs of provincial court reports and legal periodicals of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The outstanding acquisition falls in the field of Spanish law. This is an incunabulum, beautifully printed and with ink and paper in an excellent state of preservation, containing a work by Fernando Díaz de Toledo entitled *Las notas del relator con otras muchas añedidas* (Salamanca, May 15, 1500). It is a very rare edition of a standard collection of legal forms, including powers of attorney in civil and commercial matters, leases and sales, guardianship papers, and other documents, compiled by Díaz de Toledo while he was a member of the Royal Council of King Juan II of

Castile. Apparently the only copy of this particular edition that had been previously recorded is in the Library of El Escorial in Madrid. Single copies of two earlier incunabular editions, 1493 and 1499, are also known, according to the bibliographers. The present acquisition is described in Haebler 226 bis; Kurz 119; Vindel, *Manual gráfico*, 2221; Vindel, *Arte Tip. en . . . Salamanca*, 119; and *Gesamtkat. d. Wiegendr.* 8316. No copy is listed in the Second Census.

Another item worthy of note is the first volume of a treatise by the Portuguese jurist Alvaro Valasco, entitled *Consultationum ac rerum iudicatarum in Regno Lusitaniae* (Lisbon, 1593). The National Union Catalog does not record another copy of this particular edition in the United States, but Harvard owns a copy of the 1609 edition. A second volume of this 1609 edition is also in the Law Library.

The Library purchased this year a copy of the 1681 edition of *Libro de las leyes, privilegios reales del honrado Concejo de la Mesta general, y cabaña real destos reinos, confirmados y mandados guardar por su Magestad* (Madrid, Iulian de Paredes). A copy of the 1509 edition has been in the Spanish law collection since 1941. The *Mesta* might well be called a "union" of the sheep- and cattle-owners, which originated so long ago that as early as 1273, during the reign of Alfonso X the Wise, it was granted certain privileges and immunities. The *Concejo* was apparently created to head the union, with a combination of administrative and judicial duties.

Among the notable new legislation in Latin America has been the latest constitution of Venezuela, adopted on April 11, 1953 (*Gaceta Oficial*, no. 372 extra., April 15, 1953), which repeals the 1947 constitution. The latter has been more or less in suspension since 1948, when the constitutional government was overthrown by

revolution. Although a statement was made in 1948 by the Minister of Foreign Relations to the effect that the previous constitution of 1936 (with 1945 amendments) would be in force, the *Junta Militar* pretended to keep in effect the "progressive" elements of the 1947 constitution. The legislative chaos which would have resulted from such circumstances was avoided only by the fact that the administration was in the form of a *Junta*.

This 1953 constitution specifies that the country is now to be known as the Republic of Venezuela rather than the United States of Venezuela. The court system continues to be centralized, a change having been made from the former dual system in 1945. Few innovations in fact, are noticeable in this new law.

Two other items in the Latin American field are worthy of description. They are noteworthy principally because of the nature of their contents and the scarcity of this type of publication in Latin American countries. The first is a comprehensive 3-volume digest of laws by Milo A. Borges, entitled *Compilación ordenada y completa de la legislación cubana de 1899 a 1950* (Havana, 1948-49). The third volume (the only one under 1,300 pages) is a subject index to the first two volumes, which are arranged chronologically. Borges provides a brief summary of the contents of a law, decree, or other form of legislation, as well as references to its location in the official gazette or in a particular collection of laws. The coverage of over 50 years of legislation, carefully and comprehensively done, makes this work an invaluable reference tool. The second item of interest is of an entirely different character, consisting of a comparative analysis of legislation in Peru and the United States in the business field. This is called *Rights and Duties of Foreign Businesses under Peruvian Law* (Lima, 1953) by Richard M. Boesen, a member of the bar both in Peru and in the

United States. The main topics, which are covered in detail, are contracts, sales, business laws, and labor legislation. In addition to writing in the English language, the author of this work has done an excellent job of coordinating the two systems of law under each subtopic discussed. There is much demand for this type of work, but very little of it has been produced in Latin America.

France

A recently published bibliographical tool helped to put to the test the completeness of the Law Library's collection of contemporary French law. It is entitled *French Bibliographical Digest. Law. Books and Periodicals*.¹

The compiler, René David, Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Paris, is known to American legal scholars as the author of several works on comparative law in which he deals with the legal systems of England and the United States. This bibliography includes not only books recommended in the law schools of France, but also publications used in France by legal practitioners. The first part contains a survey of important standard works and source material. The second part is the bibliography proper, in which the compiler lists, in addition to the standard works, the most important publications that have appeared in France since 1940. It is complete as of January 1, 1952.

The new bibliography supplements and in part supersedes the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of France* by George W. Stumberg, which was published by the Library of Congress in 1931. At that time the Law Library had almost all the publications mentioned in the *Guide*. A check

¹ Published in October 1952 by the Cultural Division of the French Embassy, 972 Fifth Avenue, New York 21, N. Y., as a special issue of its bibliographical series.

of the new work made recently, after 22 years, showed the same high level of completeness. Moreover, the Law Library has practically all the works listed in Professor David's bibliography. With the exception of periodicals, 532 of the items listed in the bibliography are within the scope of the Law Library's collections; and a check has revealed that it has 426 of these, or over 80 percent. Among the 106 not yet represented on the shelves, 55 were published after 1950 and should also reach the Library in normal course. In addition, the bibliography lists 113 periodicals, only 86 of which proved to be within the scope of the Law Library's collections. Of these, 76, or almost 90 percent, are in the Library, and steps have been taken to procure the remainder.

Considerable improvement may also be reported in the collection of older French legal material. Among the basic sources of law in France prior to the Revolution of 1789 the royal *ordonnances*, the *coutumes*, and the decisions of the courts (*arrêts des parlements*) are of the utmost importance. Nevertheless, no really comprehensive collections of these sources were ever printed, which has necessitated acquiring the various editions of this material.

ORDONNANCES

The laws of France did not begin to be published regularly until after the Revolution of 1789. The *Gazette nationale, ou Moniteur universel* began to appear in that year and the *Bulletin des lois* in 1804. Prior to that time, although most of the acts of the sovereign power were printed, they appeared in the form of separate pamphlets or collections, none of which was complete. Incomplete also are the most comprehensive collections published retrospectively, such as the so-called *Recueil des ordonnances du Louvre* (*Ordonnances des roys de France de la troisième race*) (21 vols., 1723-1849), and *Recueil général des*

anciennes lois françaises (29 vols., 1821-33), edited by Jourdan, Decrusy, and Isambert. The early editions of individual ordinances, edicts, and other royal acts therefore have a substantial value for reference purposes, in addition to their worth as fine specimens of the distinctive artistry of early French printers. Many sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions of individual royal acts or collections were purchased this year.

A newly received early collection, *Ordonnances et instructions* (Paris, 1528), has not been located in any available bibliography. A somewhat similar title is mentioned by Gavet (p. 218, note 1), who gives Jehan Herouf as the publisher; the collection acquired by the Library was printed by Pierre Leber with the printer's device of Ambroise Ginault. This edition is also remarkable for its typography; it is printed in so-called bastard letters, used also by the famous English printer Richard Pynson. Another collection covering the period up to 1539, printed in similar type by Estienne Caveillier for Pierre Sergent, was also acquired. Its size and contents are different from the one just mentioned. A more comprehensive collection by Antoine Fontanon, *Les edits et ordonnances des roys de France* (4 vols. in 2; Paris, 1580) was acquired in its first edition. Gavet found reference to the second edition of 1585, but could not locate a copy of the first. The copy now acquired therefore settles the question definitely, since it is of the first printing. Gavet considers this to be "much superior to all preceding" collections. The provisions extracted from the *ordonnances* are arranged according to subject matter. This collection was later continued by Roche-Maillet (3 vols., Paris, 1611).

The following general and local collections of ordinances relating to the administration of justice were also acquired: *Ordonnances royaux sur le fait de la justice*

(2 vols. in 1; Rouen, 1609); *Ordonan[ces] roiaulx sur le fait et administration de la iustice . . . de Touraine* (Paris, 1523); and Pierre-Dominique Guillaume de Rogéville's *Dictionnaire historique des ordonnances, et de tribunaux de la Lorraine et du Barrois* (2 vols. in 1; Nancy, 1777).

Several ordinances by Louis XIV and Louis XV laid the foundation of the French legal system, since their provisions were incorporated into the Napoleonic Codes or maintained by later legislation. Among these, *Recueil des nouvelles ordonnances et réglemens de Louis XV sur les affaires qui sont de nature à être portées au Conseil* (Paris, 1769) contains provisions which still apply in the procedure before the Supreme Court (*Cour de Cassation*) and the Supreme Administrative Tribunal (*Conseil d'État*). (See Glasson, VIII, pp. 211-12.)

COURT DECISIONS

Prior to the 1789 Revolution, the decisions of regional courts (*parlements*) were an important source of French law, somewhat comparable to cases in the courts of England. In rendering decisions, the *parlements* in southern France primarily applied *droit écrit*, or statutory law, which also embraced Roman law. In northern France *droit coutumier* prevailed, i. e., legal principles derived from local customs and privileges, which began to be codified officially at the beginning of the sixteenth century. This variety of sources caused a diversity in legal principles as applied by individual *parlements*, which were sovereign judicial bodies independent from one another and claiming independence from the king. As a result no comprehensive reporting system evolved, but numerous collections of court decisions were published. Camus-Dupin mentions 134 titles, many of which went through several editions.

The Law Library collection was augmented this year by several general collections and some collections relating to *parlements* of particular regions.

The *Recueil d'arrests notables des cours souveraines de France*, originally prepared by Jean Papon (ca. 1505-90) and continued by others, was acquired in the fifth edition (Lyon, 1568) and in the sixth edition of 1586. Gavet (p. 297) speaks of the great success of this collection, which was the first of its kind, and tells of later criticism of its accuracy. In general, Gavet considers the list of court reports given by Camus-Dupin as the best available. However, this does not apply to his recording of the editions of the Papon collection (No. 1311), which were more varied and numerous than his listing indicates. Camus-Dupin mentions the French editions published in Paris in 1514, 1601, 1607, 1610, and 1621, and in Geneva in 1622 and 1637, and a Latin edition issued in Geneva and Cologne, dated 1624. Gavet mentions the 1556, 1585, and 1608 editions without stating the place of publication, making clear that each edition included new material.

From among the collections Gavet considers convenient for research, the third edition of the *Journal du Palais* (1701), which was prepared by C. Blondeau, was also acquired. Camus-Dupin (No. 1326) calls it the best edition of the decisions of the *parlement* of Paris; and it is characterized by Gavet as enjoying high esteem (p. 296). This third edition is the earliest recommended by the latter.

Among the decisions pertaining to individual regions is the collection for the *parlement* of Toulouse prepared by Géraud de Maynard, *Notables et singulières questions de droit écrit* (Toulouse, 1751; Camus-Dupin No. 1368, Gavet p. 211). Another 4-volume collection for Flanders, prepared by Mathieu Pinault, comprises 2 volumes entitled *Recueil d'arrests notables* (Valen-

ciennes, 1702); whereas the other 2 are entitled *Suite des arrests notables* (Douay, 1715). This detail is not noted in the descriptions by Camus-Dupin, No. 1422, and Gavet, p. 304.

COUTUMES

The term *droit coutumier*, which signifies a source of law that prevailed in northern France, is not easily defined in English. Pollock considered it customary law in the sense that we call English common law customary law. In any event, according to him, "to this day *coutume* is the nearest equivalent that learned Frenchmen can find for 'common law' in English."² Glasson calls the *coutumes* "une sorte de fond commun." (VIII, p. 20.) But the *coutumes* were not an unwritten law or indefinite tribal law. Quite early private compilations appeared which reduced the local legal *coutumes* to writing. Moreover, beginning with Charles VII in 1453, the Kings of France ordered the preparation of codes in many localities to embrace the local *coutumes* in a systematic manner. This codification continued until the eighteenth century. It resulted in numerous codes in which the local laws were blended with royal ordinances and the universal principles of Roman law. Principles of law derived from all these sources were laid down in a systematic manner, suggested by theoretic jurisprudence. These officially compiled and published *coutumes* paved the way for the codification undertaken by Napoleon. It may be mentioned that such officially published *coutumes de Paris* were in force in Louisiana prior to its purchase. Many basic concepts of the Code Napoléon were in fact taken from the *coutumes* as codified in the above manner.

As the various *coutumes* began to be codified attempts were made to publish

general collections. Claude Berroyer, in *Bibliothèque des coutumes* (Paris 1699; 2d ed., 1745), made what Gavet (p. 278) considers a most thorough description of the first 15 editions of such general collections. This year the Law Library has acquired a copy of the edition of a general collection characterized by Berroyer as the first: *Les gra[n]des coutumes generales et particulieres du royaume de France* (Paris, 1517). Gavet (p. 278) considered it excessively rare in his time (1899) and practically impossible to find. (*See illustration.*) Of the 15 early editions, the Law Library now has 7 (1517, 1522, 1527, 1536, 1552, 1615, and 1635) and may lack not more than 3 distinct ones, since several so-called editions do not differ in content.

Some of the newly acquired *coutumes* relating to individual regions or localities also deserve special mention.

Anjou. The *coutumes* of Anjou were officially codified only once and have never been amended. Glasson gives 1508 as the date of codification but fails, as does Camus-Dupin, to indicate its first printed edition. From a newly acquired copy of *Les coutumes du pays et duche Daniou . . . imprimees a Paris pour les libraires Danguiers* (n. d.), probably printed by Raymond, it appears that the compilation was approved by the King on September 2, 1508, and registered by the *parlement* on March 8, 1509. On March 23 of the same year the *privilege* for its printing was issued. This seems to be the first official printing of the codified *coutumes* of Anjou; and it is a specimen of early printing in *lettres bâtarde*.

Auvergne. The *coutumes d'Auvergne* were officially compiled in 1510. They inspired several annotated editions that are deemed important by Glasson (VIII, p. 66). This year two commentaries on these *coutumes* were acquired; they were the earliest to appear in print, viz, one by Aymo Publitiu of Piedmont, *Commen-*

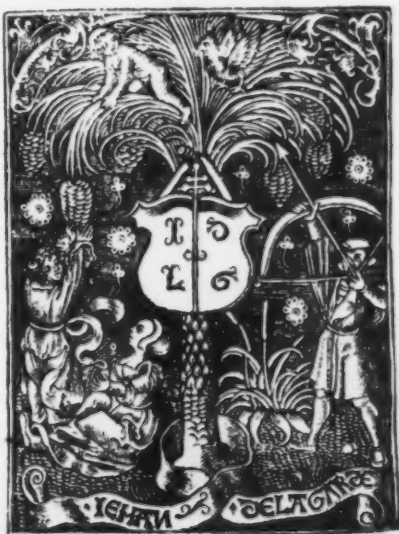
² Frederick Pollock, *A First Book of Jurisprudence*, 5th ed. (London, 1923), p. 254.

Les grâdes coustumes general les et particulieres du royaulme de France selon lesquelles se reiglent toutes les cours & iurisdic- tions dudit Royaulme.

Lesquelles coustumes ont este establies confermees et par
edict perpetuel roborrees et auctorisees par la court de parlement. Cestascavoir
les coustumes de la pieuoste et Viceconté de Paris Ville capitale du Royaulme Les
coustumes de Heaulx Melun Dieppe Chaumont Vincens. &c.

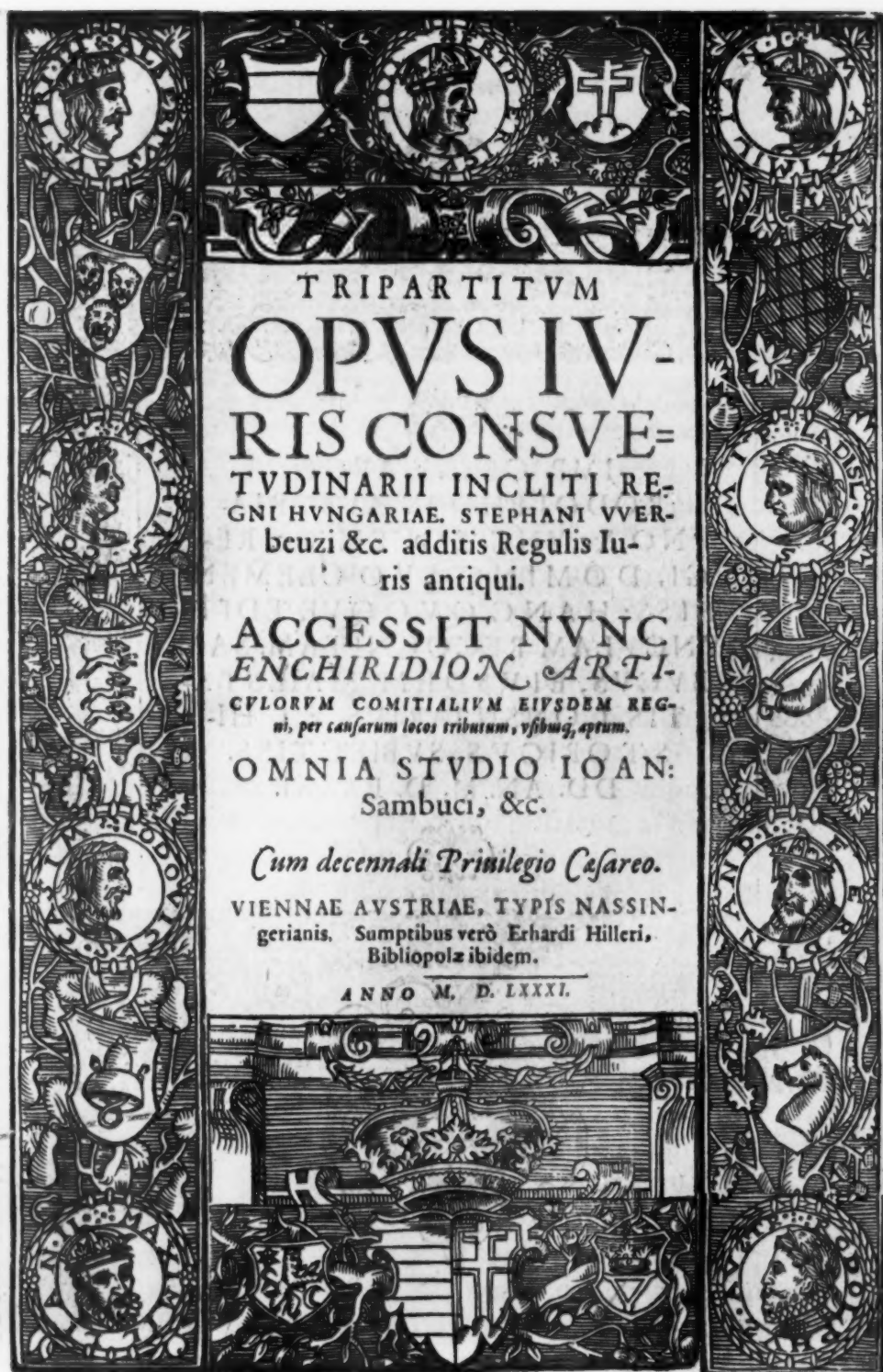
Par lequel establisement confirmation et arrest dicelle court Donne le premier
iour de may Mil cinq cens et dix : a este dit ordonne et expressement defendu a
tous praticiens de ce Royaulme et a tous autres de quelque estat qu'ils soient que
dorenavant ils ne proposent ne alleguent en iugement ne de hors autres coustumes
esdits lieux que celles qui ont este rapportees et approuvees par laditte court Et qui
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Sur lesquelles coustumes et a chascun article dicelles ont este apposees plusieurs
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plement colligee pour plus facilement entendre le contenu dicelles coustumes.
Nouvellement imprimees a Paris L'an mil cinq cens et dixsept.



Cum priuilegio Regis.

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Title page of István Werbőczy's *TRIPARTITUM*, edited by Johannes Sambucus (Vienna, 1581).

tarii (Paris, 1548), and another by Jean Bessian, *In Arvernorum co[n]suetudines* (Lyon, 1548), also in a second edition of 1662.

Brittany. Three different versions of the *coutumes de Bretagne* must be distinguished: first, there are the so-called *anciennes coutumes*, which embody a private compilation prepared around 1312–15; then the *coutumes* were compiled by royal ordinance in 1539; and, finally, they were officially revised in 1580. The Law Library has acquired the revised text, entitled *Coustumes generales du pays et duché de Bretagne* (Paris, 1585). This edition also includes *Aitiologia, siue ratiocinatio de reformandis causis* by Bertrand d'Argentré (1519–90), who was also active in the preparation of the revised text. Camus-Dupin considers him to be “the greatest jurist ever produced by Brittany.”

Burgundy. The *coutumes* of the Duchy of Burgundy were sanctioned by the Duke of Burgundy in 1459 and were followed by a series of commentaries, some of which are of great value. To the latter works, according to Glasson, belong the commentaries of Barthélemy de Chasseneuz (1480–1541), one of the outstanding jurists of his time and coauthor of the royal *ordonnance* which reformed the administration of justice in Provence in 1535. The early editions of his commentaries are also remarkable for the artistry of their printing. Woodcut title pages with portraits and decorative motives, initials with floral and scenic designs, and elaborate typography of topical headings adorn the text in Gothic characters printed in two columns. This year the Law Library acquired the first edition of his *Comme[n]taria . . . in consuetudines Ducatus Burgu[n]die principaliter: et totius fere Gallie* (Lyon, 1517).

Chalons. There are only two commentaries on the *coutumes* of Chalons mentioned by Glasson (VIII, 86). One of

these the Law Library already had and the other by Louis Godet, *Les coutumes de Chaalons: avec commentaire . . .* (Chalons, 1615) was acquired this year.

Flanders. At the time of the official compilation of the *coutumes*, a part of Flanders was under Spanish sovereignty. But the same movement toward reducing the *coutumes* to writing, which was typical of France in the sixteenth century, was in evidence in Flanders. Nevertheless, no official codification ever took place. *Droit coutumier* remained scattered through a large number of *coutumes* covering large areas as well as small localities. A comprehensive collection covering some 72 *coutumes*, compiled by Laureyns vanden Hane, was acquired this year: *Vlaems Recht dat is Costumen ende Wetten ghedecreteert by de Graven ende Gravinnen van Vlaenderen* (Ghent, 1664). This is the first edition in Dutch in 1 volume, which Gavet (p. 503) erroneously considered to be in 2. It was followed by a French edition (Cambrai, 1719) in 3 volumes, a microfilm of which has also been acquired.

Metz. The *coutumes* of the city of Metz and its adjacent territory were officially compiled in 1613 and revised in 1616, 1617, and 1618. The Law Library acquired the first edition of the 1613 version: *Coustumes generales de la ville de Metz, & pays Messin*. Camus-Dupin (No. 1250.2) says that even at that time (1832) the edition was extremely rare and in demand because it is the only one bearing the name of Abraham Fabert, Jr., a printer and also future Marshal of France, who at that time was only 13 years old.

Provence. For this region of *droit écrit*, i. e., one in which Roman law prevailed, the Law Library has succeeded in acquiring all the necessary sources of *droit coutumier* indicated by Glasson (VIII, p. 153), viz, the first edition of *Statuta Provinciae Forcalqueriique comitatuum* (Aix, 1598), with comments by L. Massa, and the second and

last edition with amendments and annotations by Jacques Morgues of *Les Statuts et coutumes . . . du pays de Provence* (Aix, 1658).

Hungary³

NEW STATUTES

The Hungarian official gazette, *Magyar közlöny*, which remains the primary source of Hungarian law, is received regularly, but it does not include the "confidential" part, which, as reported last year, is available only to certain designated officials and not to the general public. Several important laws and decrees were enacted recently. Edict No. 4 of 1952, in completion of the program of "nationalization," practically confiscated every house or building that was not actually occupied for residential purposes by those qualified as toilers. The new Code of Civil Procedure (Law No. III of 1952) and a new Code of Domestic Relations (Law No. IV of 1952) are both characterized by Soviet-type features.

Previously the contending parties were the masters of litigation, except in actions concerning civil status. Action had to be brought exclusively by the party having the cause of action, and the admission or stipulation of facts was left to the parties. In contrast to this basic principle, the new Hungarian Code of Civil Procedure, conforming with Soviet law, assigns an altogether active role to the court. The court is no longer bound by the stipulations and admissions of the parties, acknowledgment of debt, or the like. Furthermore, the Government may enforce a person's claim by a civil action without that person's participation and is also entitled to enter into any litigation involving private parties.

The Soviet feature of the new Code of Domestic Relations is represented by the

indefiniteness of grounds for divorce. Although the Soviet law in its early stages recognized absolute freedom of divorce and the right of either spouse to break off marital ties unilaterally without giving the reason, by 1944 it had developed a rather tight divorce procedure. There are now no statutory grounds for divorce in the Soviet Union, but the granting of divorce is left to the discretion of the Soviet court. The new Hungarian Code comes close to the recent Soviet concept of divorce. A divorce may be granted in Hungary only for "serious and profound" reasons, but such reasons are not specified in the Code or anywhere else, and the decision, as in Soviet law, is at the unlimited discretion of the court.

LEGAL INDEXES

As stated in greater detail below, the law of Hungary was not codified. Thus the finding of a needed law has required the use of indexes. Several publications of that nature relating to the prewar and postwar periods were acquired this year. The *Enchiridion lexici juris incliti Regni Hungariae* (Poson, 1798), by Alexander Kubiinyi, is a comprehensive index to Hungarian law up to the year 1792, and to Werbőczy's *Tripartitum*, Kitionich's *Directio methodica*, and *Centuria dubietatum* (see below), the celebrated Hungarian law books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Appended to this work is the *Index scriptorum publico-politico-judicorum*, prepared by Andreas Lehotzki, which contains a bibliography of early Hungarian legal works.

Indexes covering recent legislation are the *Jogszabályok mutatója* (Index of Laws) in two volumes, covering the years 1945-46, edited by the TEBE (Association of Banks and Savings Institutions) and issued in 1946-47; and the *Jogszabálymutató a felszabadulás első hat évének hatályos jogszabályairól* (Index of Laws in Force

³ Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.

for the First Six Years Since the Liberation), 1951. While the indexes edited by the Association list every law, statute, etc., the *Jogszabálymutató*, which was prepared by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice, omits the repealed laws and therefore may be regarded as a list of laws, statutes, etc., that are currently in force. The closing date of this index is April 4, 1951.

TREATISES

Recently published legal treatises are being received regularly. The following are worthy of special mention: *A tulajdonjog fejlődése* (Development of Law on Property) by Gyula Eörsi (1951), in which the most recent Communist ideology and its effects upon the law on property can be observed; and the *A gazdasági jog vázlat* (Outline of Business Law) by György Vadas (1950), dealing with Communist business administration and business law. The condition of the worker and the curtailment of his freedom can be observed from the *A közületi vállalatok fegyelmi szabályzata* (Disciplinary Regulations for Social Enterprises and Their Interpretation), by Andor Weltner (1950).

Some recent Hungarian legal publications are distinctly designed to spread the influence of the law of the Soviet Union and Communist ideology. The *Orosz-magyar jogi és államigazgatási szakszótár*, by László Névai and Lajos Tardy (1951), is the first attempt to furnish the members of the public administration and legal profession with a dictionary which, the preface states, will enable them "to study Russian publications of Soviet professional literature in the original."

To make Soviet legal literature even more accessible, the Soviet Russian Criminal Code was translated and published in Hungarian under the title *Az Oroszországi Szovjet Föderatív Szocialista Köztársaság Büntetőtörvénykönyve* (1952). Representative works from among the great va-

riety of translations from Russian legal works are: *A szovjet állam-és jogtudomány kérdései* (Problems of Soviet Political Science and Jurisprudence) by Andrei IA. Vyshinskii (1950), and *A szovjet polgári jog alapelvei* (The Basic Principles of Soviet Civil Law) by Vladimir I. Serebrovskii (1950).

PERIODICALS

Two legal periodicals in addition to the official gazette continue to reach the Library. One, the *Szovjetjogi cikkgyűjtemény* (Collection of Articles on Soviet Law), contains translations of articles by Soviet Russian authors exclusively. The other, *Jogtudományi közlöny*, is a monthly review on jurisprudence, containing articles of general interest concerning recently enacted laws, international law, and political science, as well as court decisions.

EARLY LAW BOOKS

A really substantial improvement in our collection of early Hungarian law books, which in part still retain their value as a source of present Hungarian law, may be reported.

The Hungarian legal system at the end of World War II was in a sense unique among the continental European legal systems. Although Roman law has deeply influenced Hungarian law, it has not resulted in the formation of a system of codified statutes as it has in the majority of European countries. Hungarian law has remained to a great extent a unique common law, based not only upon statutes but also upon customary law and court decisions. In addition to the ever-increasing number of modern statutes, an important source of Hungarian law is still a body of legal principles developed by the courts over the centuries. Thus old Hungarian legal material has more than historical or academic interest; practitioners of Hungarian law must occasionally resort to it.

This year the Law Library succeeded in acquiring several of the early publications.

At the end of the fourteenth century, customary law was expressed in individual court decisions, and much need was felt for a collection of rules of law derived from all sources, *i. e.*, from statutes, customary law, and court decisions. Recognizing this need, King Matthias I (1458–90), the able Renaissance ruler of Hungary, ordered a codification to be prepared; but the only completed piece of this work, his *decretum majus*, covered procedural law alone.

By the end of the fifteenth century the need for a more comprehensive compilation of law was even greater. This task was accomplished by István Werbőczy (1458–1542), an outstanding jurist and scholar of his time, who also was a leading politician and reached the position of *palatinus*, second only to the king. Werbőczy's *Tripartitum opus juris consuetudinarii incliti Regni Hungariae* (usually called *Tripartitum*), which was first published in 1517, is more than a compilation of Hungarian customary law; it is a systematic presentation of the entire body of Hungarian law at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Under the influence of the Roman legal concept Werbőczy not only systematized the law as did Blackstone in his *Commentaries*, but also formulated general rules and thus established a body of law that upheld the integrity of Hungarian jurisprudence even during the country's partition under a century and a half of Turkish occupation. In spite of the fact that the *Tripartitum* was never formally enacted, it was the only recognized source of Hungarian customary law until 1848, and also furnished the foundation of modern private law, not only in Hungary proper but also in several of those provinces of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia that prior to World War I were parts of Hungary.

By the seventeenth century the *Tripartitum* had been published in 12 editions (7 in Latin, 3 in Hungarian, 1 in Croatian, and 1 in German). The edition that was purchased was published in 1581 and edited by Johannes Sambucus (János Zsámboky), who made certain corrections of great importance for future editions. [See illustration.] This edition contains what is considered to be the final text of the *Tripartitum*, which was issued in 43 editions up to the twentieth century.

The *Tripartitum* attained recognition as a source of law as soon as it was made public, and Hungarian jurisprudence of the following centuries dealt chiefly with its interpretation. This can best be illustrated by the work of the most prominent Hungarian legal scholar of the following century, Johannes Kitionich de Koztanicza (1560–1619), two of whose works were also acquired by the Library. In the *Centuria certarum contrarietatum et dubietatum* (Tyrnau, 1700), Kitionich discusses Hungarian law on the basis of Werbőczy's *Tripartitum* in the form of 100 questions and answers. In the second work, the *Directio methodica processus judiciarii juris* (Tyrnau, 1700), Kitionich deals with the procedure before the higher courts (*tabulae regis*), the provincial courts (*sedes comitatum*), and the ecclesiastical tribunals, which in those days had jurisdiction over marriage and divorce.

The great importance of the work of Werbőczy and Kitionich is evident from the fact that all three treatises mentioned above were subsequently reprinted together with the statutes in the comprehensive collection of Hungarian laws, *Corpus juris Hungarici*, first published by Bishops Michael Telegdi and Zacharias Mosóczy in 1584, with 14 revised editions appearing up to 1896. These works were cited by the courts and thus became a part of Hungarian law.

Another recent acquisition is the *Forma processus iudicii criminalis; seu Praxis*

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criminalis (1697), a code of substantive criminal law and criminal procedure originally issued as law by Ferdinand III for Lower Austria in December 1656. It was first published in Nagyszombat in 1687 by Cardinal Leopold Kollonicz. The Hungarian Diet in 1728–29 ordered that the *Praxis criminalis* be studied for possible future enactment, but it never was actually adopted officially. It enjoyed such full recognition as a source of law that Martin Szentiványi appended it to the 1696 edition of the *Corpus juris Hungarici* mentioned above. Cardinal Kollonicz stated in a report of 1689 that it was followed by the majority of provincial and manorial courts; and in the early nineteenth century Mátyás L. Vuchetich, a professor at the Royal University, stated that judges and assessors were making it a practice to use the *Praxis criminalis* in criminal procedure.⁴ Up to the end of the nineteenth century judges and lawyers often referred to the *Praxis criminalis* in sentences and pleadings.

Italy

The Law Library's collection of Venetian law for the period when Venice was the leading state in world trade and politics has been very uneven. It has several extremely important manuscripts, but printed contemporaneous legal material until recently was represented by only 5 books, although Manzoni lists 25 different compilations of statutory law that went through a total of 58 editions, not to mention numerous publications of narrower scope. During the year the Library's collection was considerably expanded.

The sources of Roman law never were formally in force in Venice. Its influence was only formative; otherwise Venice created its own law. Venetian law remained

largely uncoded and mandatory rules were scattered through a large number of acts issued by various governmental bodies and public officers. Laws and decrees were designated not only as such (*leggi e decreti*), but also by various terms such as *terminazioni*, *capitoli*, *correzioni*, *capitolari*, and *parti*. The need for codification was strongly felt and several comprehensive compilations were officially enacted or privately prepared. The acquisitions of this year include all types of legal material, comprehensive codes (*statuta*), compilations of laws on special subjects or for individual territories embraced in Venetian possessions, individual laws of importance, treatises, trials, and pleadings.

The most comprehensive compilation embracing the major attempts at codifying Venetian law is known as the *Statuta Veneta*. The Law Library acquired the first incunabular edition, printed in 1477 in the Venetian dialect, of which there had previously been only one copy in America (Second Census S646). Manin called this edition (in 1869) "very rare and almost impossible to find"; and Manzoni in 1876 stated that "it is rarely to be found in the trade."

The outstanding feature of the first edition is that it is the only printed edition that includes the Maritime Code published in 1229 by the Doge Jacopo Tiepolo, in 52 chapters. It was superseded by a new Maritime Code published by the Doge Renieri Zeno on August 6, 1255, as *Statuta et ordinamenta super navibus et aliis lignis*. This later work was divided into 129 articles containing, in expanded form, the provisions of the 52 chapters of the Tiepolo Code. Later both fell into oblivion and the famous *Consulate of the Sea* took their place. The edition of 1477 still remains the only source of the text of the 1229 Code outside of manuscripts in Italian archives. The 1255 Code was rediscovered in the eighteenth century and was reprinted by

⁴ Mátyás L. Vuchetich, *Institutiones juris criminalis* (Buda, 1819), pp. 33–34.

Canciani in volume 5 of his *Barbarorum leges antiquae* (1792) under the title *Capitolare nauticum*. Manin failed to state that it was also later reprinted under the title *Statut maritime* by Jean Marie Pardessus in volume 5, pages 20–60, of his *Collection des lois maritimes antérieures au XVIII^e siècle* (Paris, 1839).

The Law Library also has a thirteenth-century manuscript of this work, which was described in the *Quarterly Journal* for August 1951, p. 41. When that report went to the press only preliminary research had been done; and these printed editions had not been compared with it. At the present time it may be reported that only a part of our manuscript was printed by both Canciani and Pardessus. It contains, in addition to the *Statuta et ordinamenta* itself, *Statuta tarretarum* in 59 chapters corresponding with those in the manuscript in the General Archives of Frari, mentioned by Manin, who states that this work was never published. The term *tarreta* designates a "service barge."

The second and last incunabular edition of 1492 of the *Statuta Veneta* (Second Census S647) was acquired in 1940. It is bilingual (Latin and Venetian dialect) and does not contain the Maritime Code, although it has the *correzioni*, i. e., amendments to this Code.

Among the Venetian law books acquired are several compilations of laws and decrees in force in individual territories included in the Venetian possessions, such as Rovigo, Lendenara, and Abbazia (*Statuta*, 1648), Tarvis (*Statuta*, 1768), Treviso (*Raccolta di terminazioni*, 2 vols., 1722), Padua (*idem*, 1722), and Bergamo (*Terminazioni*, 1721).

Several compilations cover the appointment, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of public officers in Venice (*Capitolare . . . consigliere*, 1680, *Compilazione delle leggi* by Andrea Alvise Viola, 5 vols., 1786, and by Etori Maffei, 2 vols., 1688). Others

include regulations on a particular subject, such as public lands (*Decreti* from December 4, 1542, through 1792, and *Capitolo*, 1798); real property on the Rialto marketplace (*Sommaria*, 1774, and *Raccolta*, 1735); investigations of the Venetian navy yard, 1752–55, and transfer of goods (*Terminazione*, 1784); municipal administration (*Regole e capitole*, 1742); custom tariffs (*Tariffe*, 1751 and 1794); public welfare, education, schools, and arts (*Raccolta di terminazioni*, 1728–46); brokers (*Terminazione*, 1777); commerce and prices (*Tariffe*, 1751); jewellers' trade (*Terminazione*, 1774); trade in leather for soles (*Capitoli*, 1794); inheritance tax (*Capitoli*, 1750 and 1754); and the salt trade on individual Dalmatian islands (*Capitoli del nuovo mercato di sali*, 1670–1726; *Polizza d'incanto*, 1795; and *Capitoli della impresa generale di sali*, 1677–1767).

Several treatises acquired deal with procedure in civil and criminal cases: Francesco Teobaldo, *Pratica criminale* (1706); Piergiovanni Pivetta, *L'arte di ben apprendere la pratica civile* (1746); Giuseppe Aurelino de Gennaro (Januario), *Delle viziose maniere del difender* (1748); Lorenzo Priori, *Pratica criminale* (1738); and Arcangiolo Bonifazi, *Nuovo succinta pratica* (1774). One by Pietro Paulo Vergerio, *De republica Veneta* (1526), is an early study of the Venetian political and legal order.

The Soviet Union

Statutory material continued to arrive regularly within the limitations explained in last year's report. At the time of going to press no books had arrived that reflected changes occasioned by Stalin's death. A comparison of the Library's acquisitions with the bibliography published currently in the periodical *Sovetskoe pravo i gosudarstvo* shows that nearly all the impor-

tant books and pamphlets on legal subjects reach the Library, with the exception of regional material. Although sharp criticism of several theoretic legal writings appeared in January 1953 in the Soviet press, no new trends in Soviet jurisprudence could be traced. Among the publications received those listed below are worthy of special mention.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

A feature of the federal structure of the Soviet Union is the presence within some of the Soviet states or constituent republics of a number of substates or states of second rank called autonomous republics. The oldest and largest of the constituent republics, the RSFSR, embraces 12 of the 16 substates in the Soviet Union. The autonomous republics were created for minor racial minorities of Asiatic stock such as the Tartars, Bashkirs, Buryat-Mongols, and Yakuts. A collection of the constitutions of these republics, together with that of the RSFSR, was printed in 1952 and has been received here. It is entitled *Konstitutsiia (osnovnoi zakon) RSFSR. Konstitutsii (osnovnye zakony) avtonomnykh sovetskikh sotsialisticheskikh respublik vkhodiaschikh v sostav RSFSR*.

A sizable study by D. I. Chesnokov offers the latest exposition of Soviet political theory, *Sovetskoe sotsialisticheskoe gosudarstvo*, 1952, issued by the Academy of Sciences. The socialist state as an instrument for building up communism is discussed in a pamphlet by G. E. Glezerman, *Sotsialisticheskoe gosudarstvo-glavnoe orudie stroitel'stva kommunizma*, 1952.

Two studies describe and analyze the organization and functions of Soviet governmental machinery in relation to the Communist Party: I. N. Ananov, *Sistema organov gosudarstvennogo upravleniia v sovetskoi sotsialisticheskoi federatsii* (1951), and V. A. Vlasov, *Sovetskii gosudarstvennyi*

apparat (1951). Supervision over the efficiency and proper handling of government property and funds by Soviet agencies is treated in a work by A. E. Lunev, *Gosudarstvennyi kontrol' v SSSR* (1951). A collection of articles on individual topics of administrative law and public finance is offered in *Voprosy sovetskogo administrativnogo i finansovogo prava* (1952). This is the second symposium of its type published by the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences, the first having appeared in 1949. Simultaneously, a monograph on the development of the Soviet Union was prepared by S. L. Ronin, entitled *K istorii razrabotki, utverzdeniia i razvitiia stalinskoi konstitutsii* (1951). The book is confined to the presentation of formal data and does not give any "inside" information. Methods of Communist indoctrination used in teaching the Soviet constitutions are discussed in a collection of articles edited by A. T. Kinkul'kin, entitled *Nekotorye voprosy prepodavaniia konstitutsii SSSR v shkole* (1951).

Outer Mongolia remains on paper an independent state but is fashioned on the Soviet pattern. This year a Russian translation of the constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic was received. It was printed in Moscow in 1952 and contains all the amendments up to February 1949. It is entitled *Konstitutsiia (osnovnoi zakon) Mongol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki*. Another, more comprehensive, publication was received which contains, in addition to the constitution, a translation of the 31 most important laws of the Mongolian People's Republic enacted from the passing of the 1940 constitution until 1951: *Konstitutsiia i osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty Mongol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki* (1952). It is of interest for librarians that a new alphabet for the Mongolian and the Kazakh (Kirghiz) language is introduced. The original plan to employ an alphabet based on Latin was abandoned in favor of one

designed on the basis of Russian (Cyrillic) lettering, introduced on March 25, 1941, for the Mongolian, and on September 3, 1942, for the Kazakh language.

The constitution of the North Korean People's Republic, in Korean and Russian, was also received.

COURTS

One monograph received deals with an interesting problem of Soviet court procedure, viz, the extent to which a Soviet appellate court may review the decision of the court below—S. N. Abramov, *Proverka obosnovannosti sudebnogo resheniia vyshestoiashchim sudom po sovetskomu pravu* (1950). Other publications dealing with Soviet courts are confined to popular propaganda pamphlets such as the following: K. P. Gorshenin, *Sovetskii sud* (1951) and V. Ivanov and I. U. Todorskii, *Na strazhe sovetskogo zakona* (1952), which contain attacks on the American courts; A. A. Volin, *Vospitatel'naia rol' sovetskogo suda* (1951) and V. M. Chkhikvadze, *Rol' sovetskogo suda v bor'be s perezhitkami kapitalizma v soznanii liudei* (1951), which stress the role of the Soviet courts in the Communist reeducation of the people; and D. S. Karev, *Demokraticheskie osnovy organizatsii i deiatel'nosti sovetskogo suda* (1951) and I. T. Goliakov, *Sovetskii sud—samyi demokraticheskii v mire* (1951), which assert the "democratic" nature of the Soviet court.

CIVIL LAW

In the field of civil law only two monographs were received. The first deals with the making of contracts for the supply of consumer goods by governmental agencies—S. N. Kharlamov, *Khoziaistvennye dogovory v praktike torgovoi raboty* (1951). The second treats of a Soviet citizen's rights in connection with houses—I. L. Braude, *Pravo na stroenie i sdelki po stroeniiam po sovetskomu pravu* (1950).

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

In the field of criminal law and procedure two comprehensive treatises and several monographs were received. Following the pattern of Western European countries and the system of the Soviet Criminal Code, Soviet writers usually consider criminal law to consist of two parts: a general part covering the problems of imposition of punishments, criminal intent, general defenses (mistaken identity, self-defense, and the like), compound offenses, juvenile delinquency, etc., and a special part dealing with individual offenses. The Law Institute of the Ministry of Justice of the U. S. S. R. issued a collective treatise on the special part of criminal law in 1951: *Sovetskoe ugodovnoe pravo. Chast' osobennaia*. Its companion volume on the general part appeared in 1948. The Law Library has acquired both of them.

A similar comprehensive treatise on criminal procedure, covering the satellite countries in addition to the Soviet Union, was also received—M. A. Chel'tsov-Bebutov's *Sovetskii ugodovnyi protsess* (1951). The work does not offer a complete picture of proceedings by which a penalty may be imposed in the Soviet Union, because it does not contain any information about labor camps or the authority of the Ministry of the Interior to confine persons in these camps up to a period of 5 years.

A really comprehensive picture of the administration of criminal justice in the Soviet Union is presented in a publication of the Institute for the Study of History and Institutions of the U. S. S. R. in Munich—N. Semenov, *Sovetskii sud i karatel'naia politika* (Munich, 1952). The author is a former Soviet jurist who gives a realistic picture of the subject. The book contains a summary in English.

LAND TENURE

A symposium of articles by several authors on various problems connected with

the administration of collective farms and land tenure, which was issued by the Institute of Law of the Academy of Sciences, is the major work received in this field. It is entitled *Voprosy kolkhoznogo i zemelnogo prava* (1951). Other publications received treat of individual legal aspects of collective farming. Two monographs by N. D. Kazantsev deal with land tenure and with ownership of the collective farm, respectively—*Pravo kolkhoznogo zemlepol'zovaniia v SSSR* (1951) and *Pravo kolkhoznoi sobstvennosti* (1953); and one monograph by G. A. Aksenok, *Pravo sotsialisticheskogo zemlepol'zovaniia kolkhozov* (1952) is also worthy of mention.

In a series of popular pamphlets published by the Academy of Sciences the following were received: I. V. Pavlov's work which discusses the management of the collective farm, *Upravlenie delami kolkhoza* (1952); L. N. Bakhovkina's treatise on the distribution of income within the collective farm, *Poriadok raspredeleniia dokhodov v kolkhozakh* (1951); P. P. Piatnitskii's study of mandatory deliveries of agricultural produce to the government, *Obiazatel'nye postavki kolkhozami sel'skokhoziaistvennoi produktii gosudarstvu* (1951); and V. K. Grigor'ev's work on legislation relating to the development of animal breeding on collective farms, *Zakonodatel'stvo o razvitiu obshchestvennogo zhivotnovodstva v kolkhozakh* (1952).

LABOR LAW

In the field of labor law some rather comprehensive publications were received. Two are in the nature of collections of laws and regulations. One, compiled by Kh. E. Bakhchisaraitzev and entitled *Spravochnik po zakonodatel'stvu dlia rabotnikov gosudarstvennoi promyshlennosti SSSR* (1951), contains laws and regulations relating to government industry; the other, collectively compiled by A. K. Grachev, I. I.

Diomidov, and M. A. Khlynov, *Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i promyshlennoi sanitarii* (1952), deals primarily with the safety and sanitation of the machine-building industry. A new textbook for short courses in labor law, *Sovetskoe trudovoe pravo* (1950), by N. G. Aleksandrov, was also received. A monograph by A. E. Pasherstnik deals with the most interesting subject of Soviet labor law, i. e., the collective agreements that are made in the Soviet Union without bargaining, *Kollektivnyi dogovor* (1951).

MARITIME LAW

Three recently acquired manuals on individual topics of Soviet maritime law may be mentioned. They cover average and salvage, and contain a digest of Soviet court decisions on protest in maritime law—I. S. Zhilin's *Obshchaia avariia i voprosy morskogo prava* (1951) and two works by G. L. Shmigel'skii, *Morskie protesty i sudebnaia praktika* (1951) and *Spasanie na more po sovetskomu pravu* (1952). They belong to the series called "Biblioteka sudovoditelia morskogo flota."

LEGAL HISTORY

In connection with the revival of historical studies in the Soviet Union the publication of sources of ancient Russian law continued. A new series, "Pamiatniki russkogo prava" (Monuments of Russian Law) was begun last year, the first issue being devoted to law of the Kiev period of Russian history (ninth-thirteenth century). This work, compiled by A. A. Zimin, is entitled *Pamiatniki prava Kievskogo gosudarstva* (1952). It is a well-annotated edition of basic legal codes in the original ancient Russian texts, viz, the treaties with Byzantium (tenth century), the Russian Law (eleventh century), the Code of Vladimir (tenth century), and the Code of Jaroslav (twelfth century); and it is a very handy book for study as it sup-

plies the essential variations of text according to various manuscripts. The legal codes of the fifteenth and sixteenth century were printed by the Academy of Sciences in what might be called a definitive annotated edition with facsimiles of the manuscripts. *Sudebniki XV-XVI vekov* (1950), edited by B. D. Grekov, contains the judicial codes of 1497, 1550, and 1589.

A comprehensive short history of Russian law from the ninth century to the present time, published in West Germany and written by an anticommunist scholar, is Dr. Lothar Schultz's *Russische Rechtsgeschichte* (1951).

ANTI-AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

For the purpose of studying the Soviet anti-American campaign, special publications were acquired that were obviously designed to create propaganda against the United States in the field of law and the social sciences. Their titles speak for themselves: I. D. Levin, *Krakh burzhuaiznoi demokratii i sovremennoe gosudarstvennoe pravo kapitalisticheskikh stran*, Vypusk 1, *SShA*, Vypusk 2, *Angliia* (The Collapse of Bourgeois Democracy and the Contemporary Constitutional Law of Capitalist Countries, No. 1, the U. S. A., No. 2, England), 1951; A. P. Gagarin, *Americanskaia burzhuaiznaia filosofiia i sotsiologiia na sluzhbe imperiaizmu* (American Bourgeois Philosophy and Sociology in the Service of Imperialism), 1951; S. L. Zivs, *IUstitsiia SShA—orudie imperialisticheskoi reaktsii* (Administration of Justice in the U. S. A.—an Instrument of Imperialist Reaction), 1951; B. S. Utevsii, *Ugolovnoe pravo na sluzhbe amerikano-angliiskoi reaktsii* (Criminal Law in the Service of American-English Reaction), 1951; and A. F. Volchikov, *Sud SShA—orudie reaktsii i terrora* (The Court of the U. S. A.—Instrument of Reaction and Terrorism), 1951.

MISCELLANY

Adoption in Soviet law is analyzed in G. M. Sverdlov's *Usynovlenie po sovetskomu pravu* (1951), and a comprehensive collection of laws, decrees, and Communist Party directives relating to schools, some of which are difficult to find, is supplied by *Sbornik rukovodiaschikh materialov o shkole* (1952).

Other Slavic Countries

BULGARIA⁵

The revision of legislation which had begun upon the adoption of the new constitution in 1947 was continued in Bulgaria. In general, it was completed, insofar as the old laws were concerned, with the enactment of new codes of civil and criminal procedure in February 1952. At the same time, several important acts superseded laws passed in the early stages of the present regime. This occurred, for example, in legislation pertaining to the administration of justice, the practice of law, and the performance of notarial services. The legislation on these subjects enacted in 1947-49 was replaced by the Edict on the Bar of June 10, 1952, and the Regulation of August 12, 1952; the Law on the Organization of the Courts of November 7, 1952; the Law on the Government Attorneys of November 7, 1952; and the Regulation on the Notarial Services of November 28, 1952.

Pursuant to the scheme of reorganization, there are at present 2 types of courts in Bulgaria, regular and special. The regular courts are local (people's) courts, 12 district courts (1 for each administrative district), and the Supreme Court. The special courts are courts martial and courts for crimes committed on public conveyances (mostly railroads). The police force

⁵ All of the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Sofia.

and other personnel of the Ministry of the Interior are subject to a special military court that applies military penal and procedural law.

Under the new Edict on the Bar, all lawyers are organized into lawyers' collectives (*kolegii*), which are subdivided into working units. Retentions are negotiated by the secretary of the unit, who deals with the clients, distributes the work among the member lawyers, and supervises their performance. All fees are paid to the unit and pooled. No one of "fascist and restorationist tendencies" is allowed to practice law.

In the realm of labor law, a recent law enacted on February 17, 1953, to provide "labor stability," has bound all employees and workers to their jobs and has made unauthorized quitting punishable by confinement in a labor camp.

Along with the Bulgarian official gazette, *Izvestiia na Presidiuma na Narodnoto Sŭbranie*, the Library has received an almost complete set of the official monthly collection of decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers for 1952, *Sbornik postanovleniia i razporezhvaniia na Ministarskiia Sŭvet*. The *Sbornik* originated in 1950 as a collection of acts of the Council of Ministers but has also carried some legislative enactments. It is designed to serve "as a manual useful in the work of the people's councils, party committees, industrial and commercial establishments, offices, etc.," and is currently under the supervision of the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers as editor-in-chief.

A privately published compilation of economic legislation, *Stopanski i kooperativni zakoni* (1948), annotated by Prof. L. Vasilev of the University of Sofia, embraces the Commercial Code, which has since been repealed, and 43 other enactments, some postwar, with an ample analysis of court rulings.

In the realm of criminal law, the first monograph to appear since the enactment of the new criminal code in 1951 on the subject of class character, purposes, and fundamental principles of criminal law in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is *Nakazatelno pravosuǎdie na Narodnata Republika Bulgariia; klasova sŭshtnost, zadachi, osnovni nachala* (1951), by Stefan Pavlov, the principal spokesman of the Bulgarian Communist Party in criminal law matters. The monograph was published under the auspices of the Law Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and represents an authoritative exposition of the new concepts of criminal law. It has been well received by Soviet reviewers. Pavlov is also the author of an earlier volume on criminal law administration and procedure, *Nakazatelen protses i sŭdoustroistvo* (1950), which is an exhaustive treatise on the laws of criminal procedure, the organization of the people's courts, Government attorneys, the bar, impeachment of members of the Government, and transportation courts, with extensive surveys on jurisprudence.

Another authoritative volume published under the auspices of the same Institute is a collection of papers on problems of the socialist state and law by the Soviet jurist Boris S. Man'kovski, *Vuprosi na sotsialisticheskata durzhava i pravo* (Sofia, 1951). Some of these papers were read by Professor Man'kovski before Bulgarian jurists during his visit to Bulgaria in 1950, which occasioned numerous discussions of problems of law under socialism.

Of the textbooks received, *Obligatsionno pravo* (1952), a mimeographed textbook on contracts and torts by Prof. A. Kozhukharov of the University of Sofia, is of greatest interest. This covers legislation passed prior to November 1, 1951, thus including the new basic law on obligations and contracts of 1950. Less comprehensive is the textbook on civil law, *Osnovi na grazhdan-*

skoto pravo na NRB (Stalin, 1951), by Prof. Karol Telbizov of the University of Varna (now Stalin). It is designed for the instruction of economists.

The Library has also received volume 3 of the series of monographs on the legal problems of the Five-Year Plan, published under the auspices of the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences. This volume, entitled *Kum teoriiata na planovite dogovori* (1951), is also by Prof. L. Vasilev, mentioned above, and deals with the theory of planned contracts.

During the past year (October 1952) the legal periodical *Iuridicheska misul* (Legal Thought), published by the Ministry of Justice, was discontinued and in its place the Ministry is now publishing, in conjunction with the Chief Government Attorney's Office, another periodical under the title *Sotsialisticheskoto pravo* (Socialist Law). The periodical carries articles and papers on legal questions as well as surveys of decisions of the Supreme Court.

In addition to the publications reflecting the present-day law of Bulgaria, three that relate to the pre-Communist period should be mentioned.

A 2-volume official compilation, *Sbornik na deistvuvashtite sudebni zakoni, 1878-1942* (1942) offers the basic laws that were in effect in 1942. Volume 1 contains the Constitution of 1879, the basic laws on organization of the judiciary, and the substantive and procedural civil law enacted between 1878 and 1942, with amendments up to July 20, 1942. Volume 2 carries substantive and procedural criminal law as well as certain emergency legislation with amendments up to May 15, 1942.

A comprehensive compilation of laws and other legal texts from 1878 to September 21, 1940, is related to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Education: *Sbornik na deistvuvashtite zakoni po ministerstvoto na narodnoto prosvetshenie*

(1940). Another compilation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Government Properties, *Sbornik na deistvuvashtite zakoni po ministerstvoto na zemedeliето i durzhavnite imoti* (1943) contains enactments concerning various aspects of agricultural production, animal breeding, and agricultural education.

POLAND

The outstanding event in Polish law-making during the past year was the enactment of a new constitution on July 22, 1952. This has been received by the Law Library in a Polish text and in an English translation published by the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. It formally changed the name of the system of government from a Republic, *Rzeczpospolita Polska*, to a People's Republic, *Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*. Following the Soviet pattern, it abolished the office of President of the Republic, substituting for it a State Council, *Rada Państwa*, a body of 15 members corresponding to the Presidium in the Soviet Union. The constitution further provided for the separation of Church and State, and laid the basis for the transformation of the country into a "Socialist State."

While the Journal of Laws of the Polish People's Republic, *Dziennik ustaw Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej*, which is being received regularly, remains the primary source of statutory material, the Library also acquired a number of current publications that are also valuable for the study and evaluation of the new legal order. The complete collection of Supreme Court decisions for the years 1945-50 (20 issues) has at last been received. It contains basic legal rulings and is published by the Reporting Bureau of the Supreme Court, under the title *Zbiór orzeczeń Sadu Najwyższego*. Decisions of the Civil Division, *Izba cywilna*, and of the Criminal Division, *Izba karna*, are published separately.

In 1949 the Bureau of the Legislative Assembly, the *Sejm*, began a special publication in English entitled *The Legislation of Poland*. The Library has the first 3 volumes, for the years 1949-50. They contain a selection of laws, decrees, ordinances, official regulations, and excerpts from motivations and shorthand reports of debates.

Polish constitutional law is the subject of an extensive treatise by Stefan Rozmaryn entitled *Polskie prawo państwowe* (2d ed., 1951). An earlier monograph by the same author, *Istota państwa* (1950), discussing the character of the socialist state, has also been received.

Legislation in the field of national economy is elaborately serialized in a compilation entitled *Ustawodawstwo gospodarcze*, of which volumes 4-7 of the 1951 series were received. They treat of legislation concerning housing, industrial arbitration, and planned economy.

The basic statute on the Six-Year Plan (1950-55) of socialist economic development is dealt with in *Plan sześcioletni, ustawa o 6-letnim planie rozwoju gospodarczego i budowy podstaw socjalizmu* (1951). Various other treatises are concerned with specific legislation based on the framework of the over-all economic plan. Contracts relating to planned economy in socialized industry are analyzed by Jan Topiński in *Ustawa o umowach planowych w gospodarce socjalistycznej* (1950). The Polish foreign-exchange law was compiled by Waclaw Znojkiwicz in *Polskie prawo dewizowe* (1950). This law was superseded by a 1952 statute. Legislation concerning the budgetary system is described by Zbigniew Pirożyński in *System budżetowy Polski Ludowej* (1952.)

An increasing number of publications comprise works by Soviet writers that have been translated into Polish, such as *Prawo własności kolchozowej* by N. D. Kazantsev (1950), which deals with the law on col-

lective farms. Great stress is laid upon cooperative farming as a form of collectivization of agriculture, and in this connection the statutes of producers' cooperatives, *Statuty spółdzielni produkcyjnych* (1951), are worth noting.

Provisions of the labor law are the subject of *Przepisy prawa pracy* (1952), a compilation by Eugenia Pragier and others.

Trends in the proposed reform of the administration of justice and of the civil and criminal law are reflected in a number of recent acquisitions. *Nowy charakter sądów* by H. Chmielewski (1952) and *Polityczne założenia wymiaru sprawiedliwości w Polsce Ludowej* by L. Schaff (1950) deal with the political basis of the administration of justice in People's Poland and the new character of the courts. Present developments in civil and criminal jurisprudence have been summed up in *Stan nauki prawa cywilnego* and in *Stan nauki prawa karnego*, both of which were published by the Advisory Board of the Ministry of Justice and represent a report on political and legal theory as developed at a conference of Polish lawyers. Among legal textbooks, one by S. Szer on the civil law (general part), entitled *Prawo cywilne* (1950) and one by I. Andrejew on criminal law, *Prawo karne Polski Ludowej* (1950), may be mentioned.

The principal legal periodicals, *Państwo i prawo* (State and Law), and *Nowe prawo* (New Law), which are being received regularly, afford up-to-date supplementary material.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav collection, which was almost doubled last year, increased again by more than 380 volumes, so that it now contains approximately 3,000. This increase relates as heretofore to all kinds of material, both old and new.

About 200 volumes of statutory material were acquired during the year. They

cover various periods and various jurisdictions of Yugoslavia.

The earliest statutory material is represented by a perfect photographic copy of the fifteenth-century "Baranja" manuscript of the Code of Czar Dushan of Serbia, enacted by the Serbian National Assembly in 1349. The manuscript was written in the second half of the fifteenth century and was classed among the 10 earliest extant manuscripts in a monograph on the subject by Aleksandar V. Solovjev (1929). The Code of Czar Dushan is generally regarded as the most important monument of law of the Southern Slavs prior to their conquest by the Turks. Russian and Yugoslav scholars have published several studies reproducing various manuscripts of the Code, but none of these studies contains the entire text of the "Baranja" manuscript. Zigel in Russia printed the text of the Code in 1872, using 10 manuscripts. Florinsky used, for his publication (1888), also in Russian, 16 manuscripts, and Novaković in Serbia (1898) used 20 manuscripts. None of these authors knew of the "Baranja" manuscript. Solovjev's study of 1929, mentioned above, is evidently the first in which reference is made to this manuscript. But Radojčić, who published a text of the Code in 1950, which was also acquired, was not able to locate and use it, although he stresses its importance.

Among general collections of laws, the official set of the laws of Serbia, *Zbornik zakona i uredaba*, was completed for the years 1834–1912 by the acquisition of four missing volumes that cover the period from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1904. Among those relating to Croatia, one rare volume should be mentioned; it contains the famous resolutions of the 1848 Revolution, *Zapisnik sabora Trojedne Kraljevine dalmatinske, hrvatske i slavonske 5 i sledecih meseca lipnja i srpnja 1848 deržanog* (Zagreb, 1848). Also acquired was *Zakoni o ustavnim odredbama*

za Bosnu i Hercegovinu od 17 februara (1910), a collection of constitutional laws for Bosnia and Herzegovina which were enacted after the annexation of these countries by Austria in 1908. *Deželni zakonik in vladni list za Krainsko Kronovino—Landes-Gesetz- und Regierungsblatt fuer das Kronland Krain*, a collection in German and Slovenian of session laws for Krain (Slovenia) as an autonomous part of the Austrian Empire, was made complete for the entire period for which it was issued (1849–1918) by the acquisition of 20 missing volumes.

In 1929 the official name of Yugoslavia was changed from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The historical administrative divisions were transformed into uniform large entities with a measure of self-government. The Croats were not satisfied with the new arrangement, and in 1939 an agreement was reached between the Croatian political parties and the Yugoslav Government, extending the autonomy of Croatia, which then became Banovina Hrvatska. The entire period from December 19, 1939, to April 10, 1941, is covered by the 13-volume set of *Zakoni, uredbe, naredbe*. These volumes reflect the state of autonomy of Croatia on the eve of World War II. Another work in 11 volumes, *Zbirka zakona i uredaba*, which was compiled by Dr. Hirc Slavko, gives the Yugoslav law in Croatian for the period 1930–36; and *Narodna Armija* (5 vols., 1947–51) contains both legal and nonlegal material relating to the present Yugoslav Army.

Numerous annotated editions of individual codes and statutes were also acquired. Among the codes and statutes for Croatia the following should be mentioned: The Code of Civil Procedure of 1852 annotated by Stepan Posilović (1902); the Commercial Code annotated by Milorad Straznický (1918); the Criminal Code annotated by

Josip Šilović (1921); and the Law on Water Rights annotated by Franjo Haladi (1903). A collection of foreign exchange regulations for the entire country of Yugoslavia, prepared by Rikard Fuks (1938), may also be mentioned.

About 100 treatises were acquired during the year, some 20 of which relate to the law of Yugoslavia for the period between the two World Wars, and the remainder either to the law of the Tito regime or to that of the local jurisdictions of the various periods in the country's history. Several rare treatises added to the collection represent the earliest manifestations of modern Serbian and Croatian legal scholarship.

Roman Law and Canon Law

Johannes Voet (1647–1714) was highly esteemed in his native Netherlands and in other countries as “the Blackstone of both the Scotch and the modern Roman-Dutch law.”⁶ His standing in French and Italian civil law may be compared to that of Hugo Grotius in international law, and he was among the few European scholars of Roman law whose works were read and used in England. His commentaries were published in that country, and in South Africa and Ceylon; parts of them went through many editions, the latest of which appeared in 1929.

The first edition of Voet's *Commentarius ad Pandectas . . . Pars prior* (Leyden, 1698) was acquired this year. In view of the confusing data found in various bibliographies concerning this first edition, a further explanation is needed.

John Verbessel, who was authorized to issue the first printing, published in Leyden in 1698 the first part of a commentary covering only 22 books of Pandects. Abra-

ham De Hondt, to whom Verbessel evidently assigned his right, simultaneously published a similar volume at The Hague, the difference being only in the title page. In 1704 De Hondt issued the second part of *Commentarius*, covering the last 28 books of Pandects. Struve was correct in characterizing the volume acquired (Leyden, 1698) as the first though incomplete edition, but Lipenius did not know of this edition.⁷ The De Hondt volumes, issued at The Hague in 1698 and 1704, constitute the second, but may be called the first “complete” edition. They are also in the Law Library.

The terms *consilia*, *responsa*, etc., designate a special type of legal writing that evolved in Europe in connection with the revival of Roman law studies in the thirteenth century. This was the epoch when the local rules of law, customary and written, canon law, and learned jurisprudence derived from Roman law, began to be blended to produce national systems of codified statutes in individual countries of Europe. The *consilia* may be compared with the English common law and case law, since they sought to answer practical questions of law arising from the administration of justice. But in answering these questions the authors of the *consilia* resorted to Roman law and natural law, thus developing principles of theoretic jurisprudence as the common background of the modern codes of Europe.

In a sense the *consilia* were of international importance. Some collections contain works by learned jurists of various countries. Those which originated in one country were used and occasionally reprinted in others. The formation of national systems of law in individual European countries in the eighteenth century

⁶ Charles P. Sherman, *Roman Law in the Modern World*, 3d ed. (New York, 1937), Vol. I, p. 255–56.

⁷ Charles P. Struve, *Bibliotheca iuris selecta* (Jena, 1756), p. 148; and Martin Lipen, *Bibliotheca realis iuridica* (Leipzig, 1736), p. 152.

scaled the doom of the *consilia* as a form of legal writing; and compilations of actual court decisions of different countries took their place.

The *consilia* of the following authors representing various countries were added to our collections this year: *France*: Barthélemy de Chasseneuz (Lyon, 1535; Venice, 1581); Oldrado da Ponte (Lyon, 1550); Guy de la Pape (Lyon, 1519). *Germany*: the Law Faculty of the University of Tübingen (2 vols., Tübingen, 1731); Nicolaus Christoph Lyncker (Jena, 1704); Hieronymus Schurff (Frankfurt, 1590); Christian Wildvogel (Jena, 1717). *Italy*: Pietro Giovanni d'Ancarano (Lyon, 1549); Sigismondo Loffredo (Venice, 1543); Alexander Raudensis (2 vols., Venice, 1596); Ludovico Pontano (Venice, 1517); Alexander Tartagnus de Imola

(Libri I-VII, 3 vols., Frankfurt, 1600). *Spain*: Alonso de Azevedo (Valladolid, 1607); Rolandus a Valle (Venice, 1606).

In connection with these accessions a general survey of this type of material was made in the Law Library, which revealed that over a period of several years an impressive collection of some 700 volumes of *consilia*, representing 254 authors, has been assembled. It represents at least twice as many authors as are listed by Stintzing and includes 55 authors unknown to Lipenius, who compiled the most complete list of *consilia* that was made in the eighteenth century.⁸

THE STAFF OF THE LAW LIBRARY

⁸ Roderich Stintzing, *Geschichte der deutschen Rechtswissenschaft* (Munich, 1880), Vol. I, p. 527 ff.; and Lipen, *op. cit.*, p. 106-110.

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Maps

THE 139,666 maps accessioned during the year May 1, 1952–April 30, 1953, represent a slight decrease statistically from the total for the previous year. The only appreciable drop by source, however, is in the category of transfers. This is explained by the fact that, because of staff limitations, several large shipments of maps transferred from other governmental map libraries were consigned to dead storage without being accessioned or counted. Receipts from 4 of the other 6 acquisition channels exceeded the comparable figures for 1952, and in the remaining 2 the losses are slight. The breakdown of accessions by sources is as follows:

Source:	Maps	Atlases
Transfer.....	97,988	191
International exchange..	*19,100	79
Government source.....	*11,703	51
Purchase	*4,259	*413
Copyright deposit.....	3,950	408
Gift	1,806	33
Domestic exchange.....	*860	*23
Total	139,666	1,198

*Increase over previous year.

Transfer

As can readily be seen from the table, more than 92 percent of the maps were received through transfer, international exchange or Government sources. Despite the fact that all receipts were not accessioned, the number of maps acquired by transfer from other governmental map libraries is especially formidable, as was also true for the previous year. Seventy percent of the maps accessioned during the

year are credited to this source. The figure includes 50,432 maps from the transfer backlog of previous years, which were handled by the Summer Map Processing Project.

Ten graduate students of geography, representing nine universities, comprised the personnel of the Project. Working under supervision of permanent members of the Map Division staff, the Summer Project crew, in addition to processing backlogged maps, had as a secondary objective improvement of controls over the Library's collection of map sets. This involved making a complete inventory of sets already in hand, assigning classification numbers to those not previously classified, listing sheet-numbers, names and editions on shelf-list sheets, and recording coverage on index maps. During the 3-month period that the Project was in operation, 477 new map sets were processed and controls were tightened over sets previously on hand. The collections now include approximately 2,000 map sets.

While the maps received through transfer add many new items, such acquisitions also include a large number of duplicate materials. These surplus duplicates are made available on domestic exchange to libraries, geographical societies, and university geography departments. Institutions whose graduate students participated in the Summer Project received priority in the distribution of duplicates. During the year 109,830 maps were thus distributed. This figure includes those segregated by the Summer Project as well as some that had been previously stockpiled.

International Exchange

Growth of the foreign map collection rests largely upon acquisitions through international exchange. Almost 14 percent of the year's accessions (19,100) are credited to this source, representing a gain of 3,000 items over the previous year and exceeding the previous record of 17,535 international exchange maps acquired during 1947-48.

Most international exchange agreements are negotiated through the Inter-Agency Foreign Map Procurement Coordination Committee. Foreign Service officers, designated as Geographic Attachés, serve as representatives of the Committee in various foreign countries. The effectiveness of this cooperative arrangement is evident in the increased volume of foreign maps received by the Library through international exchange since 1946, when the Committee was organized. Other governmental map libraries have also benefited by this coordinated procurement program.

Shipments received via international exchange during the past year represent receipts from 45 separate countries. Approximately half of the 19,100 maps, however, came from 12 countries. Great Britain, France, and Denmark were the most productive sources, with Pakistan, Japan, Canada, The Netherlands, Argentina, Finland, Portugal, Italy, and Germany also contributing appreciable quantities.

Sheets of large- and medium-scale survey maps make up the greatest proportion of the items received on international exchange. Also included in the total are a variety of special subject maps as well as world and regional atlases. Representative of the types of information featured are road maps of the Belgian Congo, a population distribution map of Portugal, a depth-curve chart of the seas bordering Japan, a map of agricultural regions of Costa Rica, and a map showing the distribution of native population in Tanganyika.

Government Source

Federal, State, and municipal mapmaking agencies supply most of the domestic maps received. Accessions credited to such sources during the past year included 11,703 maps and 51 atlases, approximately 8 percent of the total receipts. This represents an increase of about 500 items over the previous year. Automatic deposits from Federal map-producing agencies account for the lion's share of the receipts. Heaviest contributors to the total were, as in previous years, the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, the Army Map Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Mississippi River Commission, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which presented new and revised sheets of their familiar map or chart series. Interesting and valuable maps were also received from such smaller governmental producers as the Bureau of the Census, the National Archives, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Post Office Department, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Not included in the above totals are some 75,000 outdated outline maps of the United States and the several States which were received from the Bureau of the Census. These maps were offered to various schools and colleges, which welcomed them for classroom use. Virtually the entire lot was distributed to institutions throughout the country.

The collections of State, county and city maps were augmented and enriched through contributions from various local governmental map-publishing agencies. As in previous years, maps in this category have been received from every State in the

Union. Contributors included State and county highway commissions, departments of commerce and recreation, resource and development commissions, geological surveys, agricultural experiment stations, departments of conservation, chambers of commerce, and city planning commissions. Some of these contributions came in response to letters of solicitation. Others were sent under automatic distribution programs established by the local offices. Geographic and cartographic friends of the Map Division, located in various States, also encouraged official map-producers in their home regions to deposit copies in the Library.

Copyright Deposit

The diligent work of the Compliance Section of the Copyright Office in stimulating publishers to deposit copies of all maps that carry the copyright notice resulted in a continued heavy inflow of maps. The number of receipts, 3,950, is only about 300 less than last year's record total. Copyrighted atlases received numbered 339 fewer than were reported in 1952.

Because of the large volume of maps received through other sources described above, copyright accessions constitute less than 3 percent of the total receipts. This is the Library's principal channel, however, for acquiring the useful and valuable cartographic output of American commercial publishers.

Producers of road maps, fire insurance maps, school maps and atlases, city plans, and plat maps for use in petroleum prospecting and development continue to be the major depositors. Such familiar names as Rand McNally and Company, the General Drafting Company, the Goushá Map Company, the American Automobile Association, Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys, the Sanborn Map Company, and the C. S. Hammond Map Company appear fre-

quently on the copyright accessions list, as in previous years.

Various individual or institutional single-map registrants also added many unique and distinctive cartographic items to our files. Through such deposits are acquired the popular National Geographic Society maps as well as special-purpose maps, such as the individual plates for the *Atlas of Diseases*, compiled and published by the American Geographical Society of New York. During the past year teachers' associations in Illinois and Iowa copyrighted attractive literary maps of their States. Religion is represented by the diocesan map of the United States deposited by the Bruce Publishing Company of Milwaukee. Jeppeson and Company of Denver, a relative newcomer in the field, introduced a distinctive new shaded relief map of the country.

All maps received as copyright deposits are listed in the semiannual *Catalog of Copyright Entries: Maps*. This publication, which lists the names and addresses of map registrants, is available at 50 cents per copy from the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Purchase

Some 4,259 maps and 413 atlases were purchased during the year, representing approximately 3 percent of the total accessions. This is an increase of more than 2,000 items over the number purchased in the previous year. Budgetary limitations, and continuation of the Library's policy of using available funds for acquiring current publications, again made it impossible to purchase any rare or unusually valuable maps and atlases. Most of the available funds were utilized, therefore, to acquire newly published maps and atlases not obtainable through any of the channels described above. Foreign map sets not available on international exchange, maps and atlases of commercial publishers in other

countries, and plans of foreign cities comprise a fair percentage of the purchased items. Many of these accessions are selected by the Geographic Attachés, described above, who are authorized to make purchases for the Library in addition to negotiating exchange agreements. The foreign atlas collections in particular are enriched through purchases by these Foreign Service procurement officers.

Additional purchases abroad are made by foreign bookdealers who serve as agents for the Library of Congress. As might be expected, purchases by agents and procurement officers are heaviest in the countries of Western Europe. A smaller though important proportion of purchase funds goes to commercial publishers in this country. Noncopyrighted city plans, and county atlases and platbooks, are among the categories of domestic publications which are acquired by purchase.

Gifts

No concentrated program of solicitation was conducted during the past year. As a consequence gift accessions declined from 3,555 maps and 53 atlases, in 1952, to 1,806 maps and 33 atlases this year. These constitute less than one percent of the year's accessions. A number of the items were received in response to requests made in the previous year. They included marketing maps presented by research organizations and newspaper and magazine publishers, and plans of various United States cities contributed by local chambers of commerce.

While accessions received as gifts rank low in quantity, many of the choicest treasures in the Map Division have been presented by interested and generous friends. Thus, the most notable single item acquired this year is a copy of William Faden's *North American Atlas* which was presented by Mr. Copley Amory of Washing-

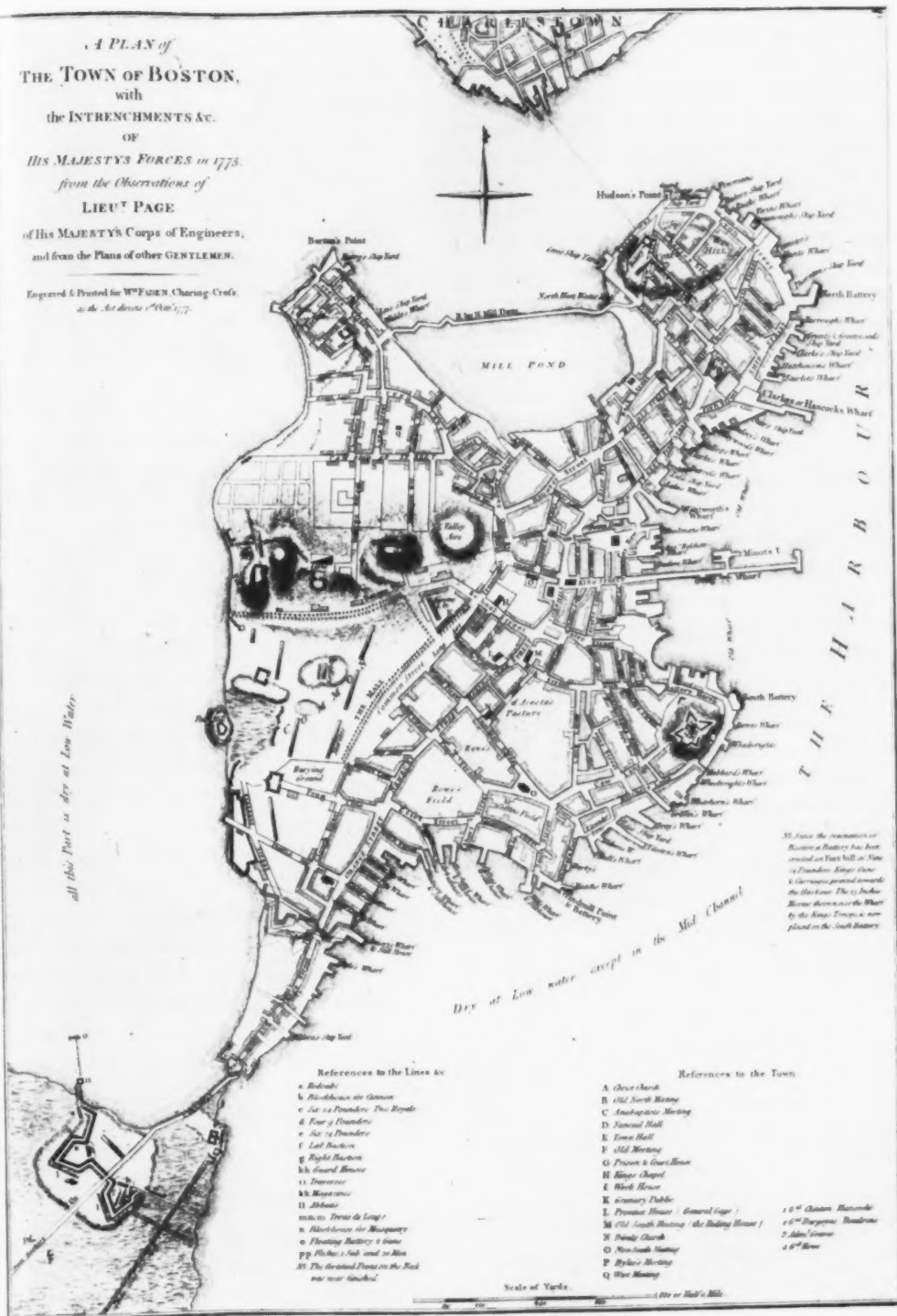
ton, D. C. [See illustration.] The atlas carries a rare 1776 title page and includes 26 maps, on 32 plates, published between 1776 and 1779. It contains an early English edition of John Mitchell's "Map of the British Colonies in North America, 1755," in 4 sheets; Lt. B. Ratzer's "Plan of the City of New York," and an inset of "A South West View of the City, 1776"; and Claude J. Sauthier's 3-sheet "Map of the Province of New York, 1779." Also among the plates are plans of military actions involving the American and British forces at Quebec, Boston, Bunker Hill, Newport, Lake Champlain, New York, Long Island, Philadelphia, Brandywine, and Charleston. Twelve of the maps in the newly acquired volume are not included in the two copies of this atlas previously held by the Map Division.

Other individual donors include Mr. Hugh L. Buckingham of Linden, Md., who offered a copy of Mitchell's *National Map and Route Book of the American Republic*, published in 1846; Mr. Horace C. Fisher of Dedham, Mass., who presented a map of the battle of Chickamauga, printed in 1889; Gen. Frank R. McCoy of Washington, D. C., who contributed 37 maps relating to the United States and South America; and Maj. Charles S. Coulter, also of Washington, whose gift consisted of a set of operational maps of the First American Division in World War I.

The Map Division welcomes and appreciates such presentations and sincerely hopes that other friends will follow the example of the donors listed above. Because of the great output of new maps by both governmental and commercial publishers, and the limited funds available, few items of a rare or expensive nature can be purchased with appropriated funds. The enrichment of our historical collections is, therefore, almost wholly dependent upon the generosity of interested friends.

A PLAN of
THE TOWN OF BOSTON,
with
the INTRENCHMENTS &c.
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in 1775.
from the Observations of
LIEUT PAGE
of His MAJESTY'S Corps of Engineers,
and from the Plans of other GENTLEMEN.

Engraved & Printed for Wth FLEMING, Charing-Cross,
at the 'Art director' (1775).



From THE NORTH AMERICAN ATLAS (London, 1776).

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Domestic Exchange

Domestic exchange accessions increased by some 65 percent over the past year. The 860 maps and 23 atlases that came via this source, represent, however, only 0.6 percent of the year's receipts. Among the institutions contributing exchange items were Dartmouth College, the Chicago Historical Society, the University of Illinois, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Valparaiso University, Louisiana State University, and the American Geographical Society.

The Library recognizes that no other institution has comparable acquisition sources and channels. Domestic exchange transmittals will therefore always greatly outnumber receipts. During the year some 110,000 maps and 1,700 atlases were distributed from our surplus stocks. By providing surplus maps and atlases to libraries and schools in various parts of the country several noteworthy objectives are attained. First, cartographic surpluses, otherwise destined for destruction, are made available to scholars and students. Availability of such materials in local libraries reduces the number of requests for maps and map information which are directed to our heavily burdened reference section. Secondly, such exchanges establish contacts and promote friendly relations between the Map Division and persons interested in maps in various localities. Staff members of a number of institutions are now serving as unofficial representatives in their localities in stimulating and encouraging local publishers to deposit copies of their maps in the Library.

Distinctive Maps

Acquisitions statistics are a necessary evil. With recognized limitations, they provide a yardstick for assessing the year's activities, for appraising the trend in cartographic publications, and for recording the growth of the collections. The individual

seeking map information, however, is not greatly impressed by the fact that some 140,000 items were accessioned during the year. He is more interested in knowing if any one of the individual maps portrays the specific data which he is seeking. Individual descriptions of each of the newly acquired maps are neither possible nor desirable, but it may be helpful to select for individual treatment a few examples of special subject maps.

In this power-conscious age there is a renewed interest in the natural resources of the earth, which are the foundations of national and international supremacy. This interest is reflected in the publication of a number of new geological, mineral, and resource maps.

The Geological Society of America published in 1950 a map at the scale of 1:2,500,000, entitled *Pleistocene Eolian Deposits of the United States, Alaska and Parts of Canada*. Various Federal and State agencies, as well as individual geologists, geographers and other scientists, cooperated in preparing the map, which was compiled by the Committee for the Study of Eolian Deposits, operating under the National Research Council's Division of Geology and Geography. The map measures 48 by 39 inches.

Natural Gas Consumption, Production and Reserves in the United States (as of Dec. 31, 1951) is the title of a map copyrighted in 1952 by *Gas Age* magazine. It is uncolored, measures 21½ by 31½ inches, and is at the approximate scale of 1:6,000,000.

Distribution of petroleum and natural-gas resources in Anglo-America is shown on a map entitled *Official Oil and Gas Fields of the United States and Canada*. It was compiled by E. C. Jacobson of Tulsa, Okla., and copyrighted in 1952. The map is a blue-line print reproduction and fills most of a sheet measuring 90 by 93 inches. The scale is 1:2,000,000.

Some of the buried mineral wealth of Canada is portrayed on a map showing *Principal Coal, Iron Ore, and Iron and Steel Areas in Relation to the St. Lawrence Seaway*. It was published in 1952 by the Canadian Geological Survey and the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in Ottawa. The map includes the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, Mexico and Central America, as well as eastern Canada. The scale is 1:16,000,000 and the dimensions 19 by 16 inches. The same Canadian agencies also collaborated in preparing and publishing *Canada: Principal Mining Areas and Producing Mines*. Metallic and nonmetallic mineral properties, oil and gas fields, and coal properties are mapped. This colored map is at the scale of 1:7,603,200 and measures 31 by 37 inches.

A geologic map of two small French island possessions off the coast of Newfoundland, *Carte géologique des Iles St. Pierre et Miquelon*, was published in 1950 by the Office de la Recherche Scientifique Outre-Mer in Paris. It was compiled by E. Aubert de la Rue, with cartography by D. Laidet. Various geological formations are identified and areas of mineralization are located. The map is colored and measures 35½ by 27½ inches. The scale is 1:50,000.

Nordens bergrund is the title of a geologic map of the Scandinavian Peninsula and Finland. It was published in 1951 by the Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt of Stockholm. The map sheet, which measures 21½ by 18 inches, includes 2 maps of the area. One shows ancient rocks (*urberg*), while the other shows distribution of recent deposits.

A new edition (the third) of the *Mapa geológica de España y Portugal* was issued in Madrid in 1952. It was published for the Instituto Geológico y Minero de España under the direction of His Excellency Sr. D. José García Sñeriz, In-

spector General of the Corps of Engineers and Mines. Map compilers include Antonio Almela, José M. Rios, and Carlos Muñoz. The map is printed on 4 sheets which when joined give an overall size of 42 by 52 inches. The scale is 1:1,000,000.

Carte géologique de l'Algérie, published in 1951-52 by the Service de la Carte Géologique, Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, is the second edition of a map originally issued during the period 1933-40. The revised map, at the scale of 1:500,000, was prepared under the editorial direction of Mr. G. Bétier, director of the Service. The map is in 6 sheets, each of which measures 32 by 28 inches. The legend is on a seventh sheet with dimensions of 14 by 15½ inches.

A geologic map of the Belgian Congo and of Ruanda-Urundi (*Carte géologique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi*) was published at Brussels in 1951 by the Commission de Géologie, Ministère des Colonies. The map, which is at the scale of 1:2,000,000, was prepared by L. Cahen and J. Lepersonne of the Musée du Congo Belge and was printed by the Institut Géographique Militaire. It is on 4 sheets, each measuring 23 by 23 inches.

Publication of statistics for recent censuses has stimulated the compilation of population maps in this country as well as abroad. A map of the New York metropolitan region, *Population Distribution—1950*, was published recently by the Regional Plan Association, Inc., of New York. Distribution is shown by dots, each of them representing 1,000 persons. The map is at the approximate scale of 1:540,000 and measures 15½ by 21½ inches.

Population Changes in Chicago 1940 to 1950 is a map recently issued by the Chicago Plan Commission. It measures 11 by 8½ inches and is at the scale of 1:200,000.

Professor Guy-Harold Smith of Ohio State University has published (1952) a

Population Map of Ohio based on 1950 statistics. Rural population is shown by dots, each of them representing 25 persons. Graded representations of spheres classify cities and villages by population groups.

Several population maps of foreign countries have also been received. *Distribuição da População de Portugal em 1940* shows the distribution of the Portuguese population. It was published in Lisbon in 1951 by the Instituto Para Atlas Culturas, Centro de Estudos Geográficos, and printed by the Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral. The map is at the scale of 1:500,000 and is on 2 sheets, each measuring 53 by 35 inches.

Distribution of native population in Tanganyika Territory is shown on a dot map published in 1952 by the Survey Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Dar-es-Salaam. The total native population (1948) is given as 7,410,269. The map is at the scale of 1:4,000,000 and measures 15 by 13½ inches.

Les Musulmans dans le monde shows world distribution of Moslems. The map was published as Carte No. 55 by the Direction de la Documentation and printed in Paris by the Institut Géographique National. Included on the map are the entire continent of Africa, the southern part of Europe and Asia, the East Indies, Syria-Lebanon, and the western half of Australia. The map measures 27 by 39 inches and has a scale of 1:17,000,000.

Cartographic interest is centered not only in the natural riches beneath the earth's surface but also in imaginary and fanciful buried treasure and its romantic association with buccaneers and pirates. Several maps in a lighter vein illustrating this interest are here noted.

Map of the Treasure Seas is the title of a colorful facsimile of a late sixteenth-century map recently published by the Lakeside Press of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, Chicago, Ill. The facsimile is

based on an original drawn by the Italian cartographer Baptiste Boazio. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean and includes portions of Europe, Africa, and the American continents. The route of one of the voyages of Sir Francis Drake is traced on the map, which measures approximately 16 by 21 inches.

A picturesque portrayal of Cape Cod, entitled *Davey Jones' Locker*, was published in 1952 by Everett R. Graichen of Providence, R. I. This gaily colored map is at the scale of 1:180,000 and measures 17 by 21 inches. A note informs us that "popular imagination regards Cape Cod as one of the most likely spots for pirate gold." Names of 455 of the 3,500 cargo ships which have been wrecked in the shallow waters surrounding the Cape are recorded, together with dates of their sinking.

"Many of the better known treasure sites of the United States" are located on the *Wild Bill Treasure Map*, published in 1952 by Rand McNally and Company. This colorful map is illustrated with pictures of pirates, Indians, prospectors, cowboys, monks, and other characters and individuals traditionally associated with lost or buried riches. It measures 23½ by 35 inches and is at the approximate scale of 1:5,800,000.

These few listings may serve to give some idea of the variety of maps which make up the collections of the Map Division. Additional items received by the Library are described in "Distinctive Recent Maps," a regular feature in *Surveying and Mapping*, the quarterly journal of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping. "Recent Maps of Interest to Teachers of Geography: II," by Marie C. Goodman, also describes items acquired by the Map Division. This article was published in the March 1953 number of the *Journal of Geography*. Selected recent maps and atlases are also described under that title

in the November 1952 issue of *The Professional Geographer*.

Atlases

Atlases acquired during the year numbered 1,198, a decrease of 282 from the previous year's total. It is interesting to note that the sources through which the great majority of the maps are acquired are relatively less important in providing atlases. Most of the atlases, 68 percent in fact, are received as copyright deposits or by purchase, channels that account for only insignificant percentages of map receipts. This may be explained by the fact that most atlases, in this country as well as abroad, are published by commercial concerns rather than by governmental agencies. Those produced commercially in this country, therefore, are acquired largely through copyright deposits, while those printed abroad must for the most part be purchased.

The general world atlases acquired during the year are either new editions of standard works of well-known American and foreign publishers or slight modifications of such reference works. Each fills the needs of specific groups of users although none can be considered outstanding in its field.

The John Bartholomew firm of Edinburgh issued in 1951 the fifteenth edition of *Everyman's Encyclopedia World Atlas*, and the tenth edition of its popular *Citizen's Atlas of the World* was published in 1952. The fifteenth edition of Philips' *Record Atlas* was published in 1951 by George Philip & Son, Ltd., of London. The new *Concise Oxford Atlas* (Oxford University Press, 1952) draws heavily upon the maps in the *Oxford Atlas* published several years ago. It is of a format, however, which permits storage on a standard-size bookshelf.

Several German world atlases are worthy of brief mention. *Columbus Hausatlas in Wort und Bild* carries on the tradition of the E. Debes *Handatlas*. It was published in 1952 by the Columbus Verlag of Berlin and Stuttgart. In addition to some 48 map plates, the *Hausatlas* includes an index of place names, descriptive text, statistical tables, and 24 pages of illustrations.

Günter Pahl is the editor of the latest edition (1951/52) of *Knaurs Welt-Atlas*, published by the Droemersch Verlaganstalt of Munich. More than half of this small-format atlas consists of text, the index consumes another quarter, and the 51 maps fill the remainder of the volume.

New editions of several popular foreign school atlases were also acquired during the year. Included are the *Bos-Niermeyer Schoolatlas der Gehele Aarade*, published by J. B. Walters, Groningen, Djakarta, in 1951; a 1952 edition of *Diercke Welt Atlas* issued by the Georg Westermann Verlag of Braunschweig; and the *Nordisk Skolatlats folkskolupplagan*, published in 1952 by Svenska Bokförlaget Norstedts, Stockholm.

New editions of general world atlases have also been received during the year from American publishers. Among these are the *Encyclopædia Britannica Atlas*; Rand McNally's *Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide*, *Cosmopolitan Atlas*, and *Premier World Atlas*; and Hammond's *Library World Atlas*, *University World Atlas*, and *Standard World Atlas*.

A distinctive new topical world atlas is Part I of the *Welt-Seuchen-Atlas (World Atlas of Epidemic Diseases)*, edited by Dr. Ernest Rodenwaldt in collaboration with some two score German scientists. It was published in a limited edition by Falk Verlag of Hamburg in 1952. Text and maps are in German and English. The volume in hand is limited largely to Europe and the Mediterranean Basin. The *Welt-Seuchen Atlas*, prepared under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Medicine

and Surgery of the Department of the Navy, carries forward the work initiated in Zeiss's *Atlas of Epidemic Diseases*, prepared during World War II. It is issued in looseleaf format.

Prentice-Hall published in 1952 *The Mineral Resources of the World*, by William Van Royen and Oliver Bowles of the University of Maryland. It includes descriptive text and graphs, as well as statistical and distributional maps. The present work comprises volume 2 of the *Atlas of the World's Resources*, the first volume of which has not yet appeared.

Also in the class of resource atlases is the *Oil-field Atlas*, compiled by A. Beeby-Thompson and published in 1952 by the Technical Press, Ltd., Gloucester Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey. It includes a series of eight black-and-white maps showing the global distribution of petroleum.

The fourteenth edition of Philips' classic *Mercantile Marine Atlas* was published in 1952 by George Philip & Son, Ltd., of London. The first edition appeared in 1904, and the thirteenth, the last previous one, was released in 1935. Smaller in format but similar in scope is the new *Lloyd's Maritime Atlas*. It was published by the corporation of Lloyds of London in 1951 as a "handy informative atlas, designed for easy reference and with a view to showing clearly the ports and shipping places of the world."

New world historical atlases include the *Atlas de la civilisation occidentale* by Frédéric van der Meer, published by Elsevier of Paris in 1952, and Karl Leonhardt's *Atlas zur Weltgeschichte*, published in 1951 by the Lehrmittel-Verlag, Offenburg, Germany. Although this is classed as a world atlas, the emphasis is largely on Europe. Historical in part is Vidal de la Blache's *Atlas historique et géographique*, of which a new edition appeared in Paris in 1951. This well-known work was first published in 1894.

Especially distinctive among new general-regional atlases is the *Atlas Niedersachsen*, published in 1950 by the Walter Dorn Verlag, Bremen, for the Niedersächsischen Amtes für Landesplanung und Statistik. It was compiled by Prof. Dr. Kurt Brüning and is one of a series of regional atlases planned by the German Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung. The atlas includes 172 plates, a number of them with multiple maps, showing various elements of the physical and cultural geography of Lower Saxony.

Two more specialized atlases of Lower Saxony have also been prepared under the auspices of the Niedersächsisches Amt für Landesplanung und Statistik. In the *Karte der nutzbaren Lagerstätten und Gesteine Niedersachsens* geological formations are mapped on the 1:100,000 topographic map of the province. The atlas includes 68 colored plates. It was compiled under the direction of Dr. Kurt Brüning, Dr. Wilhelm Dienemann, and Dr. Otto Sickenberg, and published in 1952. *Wasserwirtschafts-Atlas von Niedersachsen, Teil I, Wasserwirtschaftskarte*, is the third of the atlases of Lower Saxony received during the year. It includes 134 plates showing various features associated with water resources mapped on the 1:100,000 topographic sheets. Also included are four plates showing cross sections of the main ship canals of Lower Saxony. The *Wasserwirtschaftskarte* was compiled by Prof. Otto Uhden under the general direction of Dr. Brüning and was published in 1950.

Klima-Atlas von Bayern, prepared under the direction of Prof. Dr. Karl Knoch, is the second in a series of climatic atlases under preparation by the Zentralamtes des Deutschen Wetterdienstes in the U. S. Zone of Germany. The *Klima-Atlas von Bayern* includes 79 maps, 8 diagrams, and a 23-page section of descriptive text. It was published at Bad Kissingen in 1952.

A detailed study of pronunciations and dialects is presented by Pierre Gardette in *Atlas linguistique et ethnographique du Lyonnais*. It includes 312 plates, each of which gives variations in pronunciations of selected terms in the Lyonnaise region. The atlas was published in 1950 by the Institut Linguistique Romane des Facultés Catholiques of Lyon, with the collaboration of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

An interesting new regional historical atlas is *An Historical Atlas of Wales from Early to Modern Times*, prepared by William Rees and published in Cardiff, Wales, in 1951. It includes 70 map plates and 71 pages of descriptive text. The atlas "is designed to illustrate in map form the continuous story of the country's development from early to modern times."

Eighteenth-century cartography of Cape Colony is presented by C. Koeman in his *Tabulae geographicae quibus Colonia Bonae Spei antiquae depingitur*, published at Amsterdam in 1952. The volume was issued to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first Dutch settlement on the Cape. The text is printed in Dutch, Afrikaans, and English. Several of the eighteenth-century maps described are reproduced in the volume.

United States production of general-regional and topical-regional atlases, unfortunately, is far inferior to that in Europe in both quantity and quality of output. There are, however, several United States works which may be noted. The geographical distribution of accredited 4-year colleges, universities, and technical schools in 1950 is presented in *An Atlas of Higher Education in the United States*. It was edited by John D. Millett and published in 1952 by the Columbia University Press for the Commission on Financing Higher Education.

The Marketing Division of Hearst Magazines issued in 1952 a spiral-bound atlas,

58 Individual State Marketing Maps, illustrating "the trading area system of sales control." Separate maps on enlarged scales show trading areas around the larger cities of the country.

Economic atlases of two States were acquired during the year. The *Industrial Prospectus of Arkansas* was compiled and published in 1953 by the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission. It includes 45 pages of maps and text showing physical and economic conditions within the State. Very similar in scope and format is *A Kansas Atlas*, copyrighted in 1952 by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. It was prepared under the editorship of Roy H. Johnson and Charles J. Smith, with cartography by Dr. George F. Jenks.

Cartographic Literature

The literature of cartography continues to grow with the increase of interest in maps and the development of new techniques and methods in mapmaking and reproduction. Noteworthy contributions have been received during the year dealing with both historical and modern aspects of the field. Outstanding in the former class is Leo Bagrow's *Die Geschichte der Kartographie*, published in 1951 by the Safari-Verlag, Berlin. This comprehensive treatise on the history of mapmaking includes a number of reproductions of old maps as well as extensive bibliographies.

The Mapmaker's Art, published by the Batchworth Press of London in 1953, brings together eight cartographic essays prepared over a period of years by Edward Lynam, late Superintendent of the Map Room in the British Museum.

New editions of *Imago mundi* are always welcomed by students of historical cartography. It is a pleasure, therefore, to report receipt of Volume VIII, 1951, of this unique journal. E. J. Brill of Leiden is

the current publisher of *Imago mundi* and Leo Bagrow continues as editor.

Decorative Printed Maps of the 15th to 18th Centuries, by R. A. Skelton, is a revised edition of *Old Decorative Maps and Charts*, first presented by A. L. Humphreys in 1926. The new edition, published in 1952 by Staples Press of London and New York, includes 84 reproductions of old maps, 12 of them in color. The text has been completely revised by Skelton and is designed to serve as a "guide to the study of maps printed from wood blocks or copper plates between the 15th and 18th centuries."

A new edition (1952) of R. V. Tooley's authoritative and colorful work entitled *Maps and Map-makers* has been received. Among other revisions, the present volume has a greatly enlarged bibliography, as compared with that in the 1949 edition.

A detailed cartographic study of a distinctive period and area is George H. Beans' *A List of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era*. It was published in a limited edition of 150 copies by the Tall Tree Library of Jenkintown, Pa. Mr. Beans lists over 500 maps, most of them printed in Japan, which give a comprehensive picture of cartography during the period of that country's isolation (1603-1867). Some 350 of the items listed are in the Tall Tree Library.

The history of cartography is presented pictorially and bibliographically in *The World Encompassed*, describing an exhibition on the history of maps held at the Baltimore Museum of Art from October 7 to November 23, 1952. This very attractive catalog, which describes 282 items and includes 60 reproductions of old maps, was published by the Trustees of the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

The International Geographical Union Commission on the Bibliography of Ancient Maps presented to the Seventeenth International Geographical Congress a pre-

liminary report in two volumes. The first includes the *Rapport au XVII^e Congrès International, Washington, 1952*, by R. Almagià, chairman of the Commission, and *Contributions pour un catalogue des cartes manuscrites, 1200-1500*, by Marcel Destombes. Part 2, prepared by Destombes, is a *Catalogue des cartes au XV^e siècle*. Both volumes were printed with the financial assistance of Unesco.

A political-ethnographic study based on maps is presented by H. R. Wilkinson in his book entitled *Maps and Politics, a Review of the Ethnographic Cartography of Macedonia*. It was published in 1951 by the Liverpool University Press.

A chapter in the historical cartography of the United States is portrayed in the catalog of an exhibition held at the National Archives during the summer of 1952 entitled *Geographical Exploration and Topographic Mapping by the United States Government, 1777-1952*.

A cross section of modern maps prepared in a number of countries is presented in the *Catalog of National Exhibits, Seventeenth International Geographical Congress, Washington, D. C.* The catalog was edited by Charles W. Buffum and published by the Library of Congress in 1952.

American cartographic literature was enriched during the past year by two books prepared by Arthur H. Robinson. The first, entitled *The Look of Maps*, was published in 1952 by the University of Wisconsin Press. It includes a series of essays dealing with various aspects of cartographic design. Robinson's *Elements of Cartography* (New York, 1953) is "designed as a textbook for a first course in cartography for graduate and undergraduate students majoring in geography or allied social and natural sciences."

Cartographic activities of the Bavarian topographic survey are described in *Vermessung und Karte in Bayern*, published in 1951 by the Bayerisches Landesvermes-

sungsamt. Heinz Bosse's *Kartentechnik, II* is a comprehensive treatise on map printing and engraving. It was published by Justus Perthes of Gotha in 1951 as *Erganzungsheft* No. 245 of "Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen."

In the carto-bibliographic field, attention is called to the publication of map listings for the year 1949 in the *Bibliographie cartographique internationale*.

Prepared under the sponsorship of the International Geographical Union and the French National Committee of Geography, with the assistance of Unesco, the 1949 volume includes listings from 15 countries. Compilation for the United States section was done in the Map Division.

WALTER W. RISTOW

*Assistant Chief
Map Division*

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SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog: 1952. 813 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$17.50. This is the fifth annual volume of the *Catalog*, which is issued as a supplement to the *Library of Congress Catalog*. The 1952 volume, like that for 1951, contains complete author and subject sections. The scope of this volume has been enlarged to include all titles of medical interest, regardless of classification.

Cold Weather Operation of Diesel Engines—A Bibliography. By James E. Shea and Maurice W. Ayton of the Technical Information Division. 58 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 45 cents. Prepared at the request of the Office of Naval Research, this bibliography contains 345 annotated entries that refer to all available, pertinent literature published between 1938 and 1950. The entries are arranged by author and there is a subject index.

New Serial Titles. Vol 1, No. 1, January 1953. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Monthly issues and annual volume, \$40.00; annual volume only, \$25.00. This publication replaces the Library's *Serial Titles Newly Received*. In addition to listing new serial titles received during the month by the Library of Congress, each issue will list the serial publications reported by other libraries as new to their collections if these have not previously been included in union lists.

The Role of the Library of Congress in the International Exchange of Official Publications: A Brief History. By Robert D. Stevens, Catalog Maintenance Division. 25 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 60 cents. Traces the history of the Library's program

of international exchange of Government publications. Acts and Resolutions of Congress and international agreements relating to international exchange of official publications are presented in 12 appendixes.

Serial Titles Newly Received: 1952. 229 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$16.50. Serials new to the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library are listed alphabetically by title, and each entry includes the name of the issuing body, place and date of publication, classification number, National Union Catalog symbols, information about the extent of holdings, and the address of the publisher and the subscription price.

Visibility: A Bibliography. Compiled by Jack Weiner and Morris C. Leikind and edited by Jack R. Gibson. 90 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents. Prepared by the Technical Information Division at the request of the Armed Forces, the National Research Council's Committee on Visibility, and the Office of Naval Research, this bibliography lists sources of information that may be useful to research and development projects in the field of vision.

Washington—Centennial of the Territory. 66 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 60 cents. Comprises a catalog of the Library's exhibition in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Territory of Washington, the sixteenth in its series of exhibitions commemorating important anniversaries in the histories of the States. Annotated entries describe each of the 220 items in the exhibition, and there are reproductions of 31 significant items.

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